"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are for rain, with southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14.322. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 81¼; corn, 30½; cotton, 7 15-16.

FOREIGN.—The Parliamentary South African Commission in its report made yesterday blamed Cecil Rhodes for the Transvaal raid and held Director Beit of the Chartered Company equally responsible. The monsoon is over in India, but Bombay, Deccan, and Madras are still without rain. Great Britain is averse to doing anything to reopen the Bering Sea seal controversy during the present season. A lock-out and strike affecting 100,000 engineers has been begun in England, and the masters and men both have refused all offers of arbitration.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill after adopting amendments reducing the price to be paid for armor plate for the three battleships now uncompleted to $300 per ton and directing the Secretary of the Navy to receive propositions for the establishment of a Government armor factory and report to Congress at its next session. The House took a recess until to-day, without transacting any business. The tariff conferees continued their work yesterday without reaching a final agreement. It is said that the lead and lumber duties are agreed upon, and that the wool schedule is near settlement, but the sugar question is still open.—Page 2.

### Page 1.

William Cogan, a dynamo tender for the Electric Power Company, pluckily braved the flying ends of a broken belt to stop the engine.

In the storm Monday a big wave boarded the deck of the American ship M. P. Grace, and left a school of blue fish for the crew's dinner.

Walter B. Wellbrook, who received nine fractures in the Merrick Road tally-ho disaster, has sued the Long Island Railroad for $100,000 damages.

A conflict between British troops and Bashi Bazouks has taken place at Candia, Crete, and sixteen of the former as well as a number of the latter were killed.

Bicycle Policeman John Schuessler made a vain attempt to stop a runaway at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue. He was kicked and bruised severely.

Turkey has sent an ultimatum to Persia demanding the withdrawal of her troops from Turkish territory near Kerbela. Russia is believed to be behind Persia, which will disregard the ultimatum.

Twenty thousand people living in the annexed district are unable to draw water from faucets on the upper floors of their dwellings. While improvements were being made a bridge across Cromwell Creek fell, breaking the main.

Lawyer Tison told something more yesterday of the life history of Mrs. Pauline Richter, who killed herself Monday. He said she had been married to a Japanese and was divorced. She left two children in Japan. He said he thought her mind was unhinged.

### Page 2.

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet foreign affairs, Consular nominations, and the Hawaiian treaty were discussed. The Currency Commission message is held back on the advice of some of the party leaders, who think it would interfere with the tariff.

### Page 3.

Hempstead's Town Board has defined the boundary line of Greater New York as far as the town of Hempstead is concerned.

Gov. Black visited the State Camp at Peekskill yesterday. It rained, and he reviewed the troops from a closed carriage.

The funeral of United States Senator Isham G. Harris took place in Memphis, Tenn. The body lay in state yesterday morning in the First Methodist Church. The burial was at Elmwood Cemetery.

At the Brighton Beach race track yesterday the Jockey Club Stewards held an investigation into the racing of The Friar at Sheepshead Bay, and decided that there was no attempt at wrongdoing. A protest was entered against Sunny Slope, who won the Nautilus Stakes.

Railroad Presidents and counsel are much gratified at the decision of Justice Chester in the anti-trust law case at Albany. They said yesterday they anticipated an appeal would be taken, but had no fear of the result. They believe the statute is now rendered harmless as against the rights of corporations.

### Page 5.

Prof. Alfred Marshall Mayer of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, died yesterday at his Summer home in Maplewood, N. J., after a long illness. He was a noted writer on physics.

Kentucky State Convention of the National Democrats will be opened to-day in Louisville by Secretary Carroll. Ex-Congressman J. K. Hendrick, who supported Bryan last year, is a delegate.

The Cubans who arrived in Jamaica in a small boat are thought by the Spanish Consul perhaps to include some of the revolutionary leaders in disguise among their numbers. They report many successes over the Spaniards in battle, and are sanguine for the triumph of their cause.

A queer story was started yesterday about the missing Gudensuppe head being found at Branchport, N. J., by boys, who threw it away again. The police search with grappling irons in the river was kept up. Neither prisoner was allowed to appear before Magistrate Flammer at the police court hearing. The Magistrate denounced the Grand Jury for overstepping its authority.

### Page 7.

The Produce Exchange is seeking assistance of other commercial bodies of this city in its fight against what it claims are unfair differentials enforced by the Joint Traffic Association against business of this port.

By ordering an issue of bonds for the purpose Brooklyn's Common Council defers water relief until next month. The plan of Commissioner Willis was for the immediate transfer of available money from the unexpended balances, so as to begin work at once.

### Page 8.

The case of the people against Howard C. Bernham, the Batavia banker, accused of wife murder, was concluded yesterday.

The tenth annual convention of the National League of Republican Clubs was called to order yesterday in Detroit, Mich. President Woodmansee in his annual address told what the Republican Party has done and explained what it purposes to do.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union yesterday reports received from most of the Assembly Districts showed progress in the work of organization. It is estimated that the enrollment now amounts to more than 30,000 and 1,000 names were received yesterday for the rolls.

### Page 10.

Liliuokalani has turned for the time being from thoughts of reinstatement and is devoting herself to literature and music.

Postmaster Van Cott has not yet been informed that the appointment of thirty or forty temporary mail carriers will be authorized, but the men are badly needed.

The remains of Corp. J. J. McDonnell, who was killed by a bolt of lightning at the State Camp Monday night, arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by a guard of honor.

At a fire at 112 and 114 Coles Street, Jersey City, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, two lives were lost and six persons injured. The fatalities all happened to occupants of the top floor.

Mrs. Eugenia Reineman turned State's evidence yesterday and revealed the secrets of the Costa Rican revolutionist counterfeiters who were arraigned for a hearing before Commissioner Shields.

Frank Whittaker of New York, aided by a companion, attempted yesterday to forcibly take Whittaker's eleven-year-old daughter from the home of her aunt, Mrs. Huber, of Brooklyn. The effort failed.

The Sisters of Notre Dame are to erect a college in Washington for the higher education of women, which they purpose shall be of the same grade as Vassar. It is to be called Trinity College for Catholic Women.

A number of prominent business firms joined the Merchants' Association yesterday, and also sent letters approving of its purposes. Many letters were also received from out-of-town merchants indorsing the idea and promising their co-operation.

Owing to action taken by Federal officials to protect the New York Harbor, decayed fruit from commission houses is to be sent to Barren Island and burned instead of being dumped into the bay or just outside.

The failure of Decker, Howell & Co., the well-known brokers, was announced on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The firm held the respect and confidence of the "Street," but was known to be in straits for some time. The suspension was the second the house has made, and it will probably not resume business.

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## OFFICER SCHUESSLER'S DARING

### A Bicycle Policeman Tries to Stop a Runaway, but Is Kicked into Insensibility.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Max Danz of 166 East One Hundred and Seventh Street stopped his horse and wagon at the corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to feed the animal some oats. He took off the bridle and attached the nosebag, and half an hour later proceeded to hitch up. While he was fixing the bridle and taking off the feedbag, his assistant sat in the seat.

The horse became frightened and ran down Lenox Avenue. Half a block away the boy in the seat either fell or jumped out of the wagon and landed on his back in the road, but he was not injured. Just as the horse was crossing One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street Acting Roundsman John Schuessler of the bicycle squad darted toward the flying steed on his wheel and grasped the bridle. He was jerked from his seat, thrown under the horse's hoofs, but held on until the horse very nearly fell upon him. His bicycle had been smashed in the meantime, but by good luck, when the policeman did let go he fell free of the wheels of the wagon.

The horse was caught two blocks south by a mounted policeman, while Schuessler, who had fainted, was carried into a drug store. When an ambulance surgeon examined the injured man he found that he was suffering from a sprained back, a bruised side, and several scalp wounds. He was taken to the hospital, but last night was removed to his home, at 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, in a carriage. His injuries are severe but not dangerous.

## MRS. RICHTER'S LIFE HISTORY.

### Had Married a Japanese, and Was Divorced—An Alleged Brother Claimed Her Body.

Coroner Tuthill held the inquest yesterday on the body of Pauline Richter, the teacher who killed herself by taking carbolic acid in Central Park Monday, dying a few hours later in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Lawyer Alexander Tison of 66 Broadway said he knew the deceased. She married a Japanese named Izuka, by whom she had two children. He said she obtained a divorce from her husband in that country, and that the children are now living with an aunt in Tokio. Mrs. Izuka then resumed her maiden name of Richter. Mr. Tison says she had several thousand marks in a Munich bank some years ago, and that she drew up the bank book. The money, however, was paid by the bank. From various odd acts of the woman he thought her reason was unhinged.

Night Clerk Stevens of the Presbyterian Hospital, in whose presence late Monday night a man identified Mrs. Richter as his sister, cannot, or will not, tell the address of this man. Mr. Stevens says a respectably dressed man came to the hospital, and on seeing the body of the dead woman exclaimed "That's my sister." This was sufficient for him and it was arranged that G. A. Wright, who described himself as an undertaker, should take away the body after performance of the autopsy. This Mr. Wright did last evening, but no record was kept of his business place.

## WILLIAM COGAN'S PLUCK.

### A Dynamo Tender Braves the Blows of a Broken Belt to Stop an Engine.

A newly-repaired belt attached to one of the dynamos of the Electric Power Company, at 37 Gold Street, gave way at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. William Cogan, a dynamo tender, was standing near, and as the loosened ends flew through the air one of them struck him in the face and head. What other damage they could have done was prevented by Cogan, who, unmindful of the danger, started for the engine.

To reach this it was necessary to go within the radius of the belt, and at almost every step one of the ends struck him. He staggered and his face was covered with blood, but he persevered until he reached the steam valve. This he turned, and in a moment the danger was over. Then he fell unconscious. Beyond being stunned and cut a little Cogan was not badly injured. However, he went to his home, in Elizabeth, N. J.

It was necessary to stop all the dynamos for a short time, while the belt was being repaired. As a consequence, many stores and office buildings were dark just when the sky was heavily overcast with clouds. The belt had been repaired on Monday night, and it is supposed the cement joining the ends was not sufficiently hard.

## BIG WATER MAIN BROKEN.

### Twenty Thousand People on the North Side Suffering for Water—No Prospect of Relief.

The name of the Department of Public Works, especially that division that has in charge the water supply, is not blessed by the residents of the north side between Harlem River and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. For the past six weeks all those living above the first floors of houses have been unable to draw water from the faucets, and, as a consequence, have had to climb up and down stairs many times in hot weather. About 20,000 people are affected, and there are many tall apartment houses in the district. There appears no immediate prospect of relief. Two departments are at variance, each saying that the other is chargeable with the condition.

About eight weeks ago Commissioner Haffen was making some improvements about Cromwell Creek, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. The bridge that crosses the creek here carries the Croton water main that supplies the annexed district. During the improvements the bridge broke down, and with it the water main. It is claimed that it is the duty of Mr. Haffen to repair the damage he has done, and the department will not do anything until he does. The exasperated people say they will appeal to Mayor Strong.

## INSURANCE WAR IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 13.—The aggressive war waged by the mutual insurance companies doing business in the State has had its effect upon the old-line companies. Last night it was announced that the old-line companies, both local, State, and foreign, had reduced the rates of insurance on the better class of risks.

The reductions as announced are upon frame and brick buildings used for dwellings, public buildings, and practically all property except business and manufacturing establishments, and are as follows:

| Name. | Old Rate. | New Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Annual | .50 | .40 |
| Three Years | .80 | $1.00 |
| Five Years | $1.20 | 1.50 |

The reductions take effect at once.

## LULL IN THE COAL STRIKE

### Miners and Operators Awaiting the Result of the Efforts of Arbitrators.

### OUTLINE OF PLAN PROPOSED

### Mr. De Armitt, Whose Miners Are Still at Work, Willing to Make an Agreement with the Other Operators to the Advantage of the Miners.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—There is a lull in the miners' strike in this district, attributable to the fact that nearly every mine in the district is idle. To keep up the enthusiasm and prevent the strikers from becoming lukewarm in the cause, the officials have arranged for a series of meetings in different sections every day.

This morning a large meeting was held at Snowden, on the Wheeling Division, and the men were unanimous in their determination to stand firm for the 69-cent rate. The miners on this division fear that the company will soon begin evictions from their houses, and intimate that if this is attempted there will be trouble.

News reached the miners' headquarters this afternoon that the diggers in the Cannel, Warner, and Morgan Mines, Beaver County, had thrown down their picks and joined the general strike. The three pits employ about 300 men. The strike has also spread to Mercer County. Five mines were idle in that region to-day. A delegation from Brownsville says the Knob, Beaumont, Umpire, and Albany Mines have closed down, and the miners have joined in the general strike.

There is a bare possibility that the joint arbitration conference may yet lead to the termination of the strike on the basis of the true uniformity agreement proposed by President De Armitt of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company last year, but which failed for the reason that the 97 per cent. of the operators in the district required by De Armitt could not be secured.

Two sessions of the Arbitration Board were held to-day, representatives from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois being present. At the afternoon session President De Armitt appeared before the board and told of the conditions which exist from his point of view.

Mr. De Armitt said: "If the operators of the Pittsburg district will abolish their company stores, use a uniform screen, give honest weight—2,000 pounds of coal for a ton—and pay cash every two weeks I will leave it to any committee to say what the price of mining and pay it, no matter how high, providing all my competitors pay the same price. Unless these conditions can be brought about I will not agree to abolish the contract with my men, nor can I afford to do so."

Mr. De Armitt pointed to the fact that his men were working to-day when almost every other mine in the district was idle. He said that he fully intended to pay his men the district price whenever the other operators will meet his terms. If true uniformity was secured here, however, it would so involve the interests of the other bituminous States, he said, that ultimately there would have to be a chain of uniformity agreements in all the States that would cost much money and require considerable time to accomplish. He promised the board all the assistance in his power in securing a settlement upon the basis proposed, but said under no consideration would he treat with the United Mine Workers.

President Dolan and Secretary Warner of the Mine Workers were before the commission in the evening, and recited their grievances. They disputed much that Mr. De Armitt had said, and questioned his sincerity. They claimed that when 90 per cent. of the operators had been secured for uniformity Mr. De Armitt had agreed to it, but later he found a technical loophole and availed himself of it to repudiate his original proposition.

The board will meet De Armitt again to-morrow, and will endeavor to get the operators together for the purpose of inducing them to make another attempt to secure true uniformity as outlined by the former at to-day's conference.

To-night it develops that a number of the operators have been quietly planning a coup, which is expected to bring dismay to the miners. It is the intention to at once equip the mines with machines and do away with a great many diggers.

When the mines are ready to start miners will be imported and put to work under heavy guard, and the premises barricaded. With the co-operation of the other operators, J. A. Bedder of the Webster Gas Coal Company, located on the Monongahela River, will take the initiative.

The operators claim this plan becomes necessary because the West Virginia people are grabbing all of their contracts. It goes without saying that the diggers will resort to every possible means to prevent the carrying out of the proposed scheme.

From present appearances the Stickle Hollow tragedy of '94, when seven striking miners were killed, is likely to be repeated soon.

### SPREADING TO WEST VIRGINIA.

#### Miners in that State Expected to Strike Within Forty-eight Hours.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—Within forty-eight hours developments of a very definite character are expected to take place in the West Virginia coal fields. A leading operator received a long-distance telephone message to-day, stating that nine organizers had just left Pittsburg for the fields.

A person who occupies a high official position in the Mine Workers' Union was at the Pittsburg end of the telephone. "You may look for something startling in that direction within the next forty-eight hours," he said. "Reliable advices which I have received this morning convince me the West Virginia miners will come out. All they wait for is a little urging from the union. I am free to confess to you that while I expected many men would come out, I never hoped for such a complete and overwhelming victory as this."

Another of those whose knowledge of the premises is above question said to-day: "The situation is very grave, and I anticipate some very startling developments within the next forty-eight hours. I believe the West Virginia miners will come out, and that will make the tie-up practically complete, for the strikers will then concentrate all their efforts on the De Armitt's men.

"The supply of coal on hand is very short and I look for another sharp advance in prices shortly.

"Saturday coal, which was loaded at Pittsburg for $1.25 to $1.50, free on board, is now held at $1.75. Delivered to Cleveland the price is $2.85. Chicago is buying freely and paying high prices. I do not think the supply will hold out more than a week longer."

### TO FIGHT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

#### Miners Think that State Holds the Key to the Situation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 13.—President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers of America is greatly pleased with the campaign in West Virginia, and has just perfected plans for pushing the battle through, it having been decided that West Virginia holds the key to the situation.

For some days past miners from Ohio have been doing missionary work in the coal mines of West Virginia, and their efforts have been crowned with considerable success.

President Ratchford therefore decided to send six trusted men into that State at once to push the fight, and they left to-day after receiving their instructions. One of them is W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, who volunteered his services.

Eugene V. Debs will arrive in the morning, and he may also be sent into West Virginia, together with some of his lieutenants, who will arrive to-night from Chicago.

President Ratchford does not care to state whether or not the strike can be won without West Virginia, but the way in which he is pouring talent into that State would indicate that he thinks that West Virginia is the key.

### WILL NOT AFFECT NEW YORK.

#### Soft Coal Agents Here Say that the Prices Are Lower.

Agents of soft coal mines in this city do no think that the coal strike will extend so as to affect prices of coal in New York. In fact, they say prices of soft coal are lower here now than they ever have been.

At the office of the Berwind White Corporation, whose mines are in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, a representative of the firm said that their men were not on strike, and there was practically no probability of their going out. The men were not in sympathy with those now on strike in West Virginia.

At the office of Castner & Curran of the West Virginia mines it was said that their miners were apparently satisfied, and had not shown a desire to strike, although the agitators had been working among them.

The Black Diamond published a statement that the Clearfield Coal Company had reduced the wages of the miners from 40 cents to 35 cents per ton, and that consequently 200 men had struck. At the local office of the company the agent said that no news of any reduction in wages or of any strike had been received.

At the office of the New River Coal Company it was said that all the mines of the company were working. The miners who had struck had acted with too much precipitation. Had they waited some time longer wages would have advanced.

### CHICAGO'S COAL FAMINE.

#### Sources of Last Resort Unable to Supply Any Coal.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Chicago's coal famine situation is rapidly approaching a crisis. The West Virginia fields, upon which this and other large cities have relied as a safe resort should all other sources of relief fail, wire that they are powerless to aid in the emergency, as the railroads are consuming their coal almost faster than it can be mined.

The coal, with which Chicago was supplied during the great railroad strike three years ago, is scarce. There is absolutely none of it in the city, say the dealers; none is to be had, and the coal merchants are at their wits' end to supply the market. Scores of the large dealers, who have heretofore never known what it was to want, are telegraphing right and left for aid, and there is none forthcoming. The large manufacturing plants are also keeping the wires hot with their demands.

Chicago is absolutely dependent upon all rail coal for its supply. Almost every dealer of any account in the coal trade who ships the product of the mines by the lake has been communicated with by the Chicago dealers in their frenzy to stock up.

### HALF THE ALABAMA MEN OUT.

#### State Convention May Call Out the Others on Friday.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 13.—The five thousand idle Alabama miners, half the whole number, decided to-day to meet in State convention next Friday, and if by that time they have made no arrangements with the companies on a wage scale, they will order a general strike.

Blue Creek and Blocton miners sent delegates to-day to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company demanding the old scale of 40 cents, expiring July 1. This was refused. The Slott Iron and Steel Company's miners, who demand the Pratt scale of 37½ cents, were previously notified that 35 cents was all the company would pay. Being informed of these conditions, the convention was called, and it looks like a strike. The miners are making a stupendous effort to get furnace men and others on their side. Enough coal is mined to supply present needs, although Oxomoor Furnace was banked to-day.

### SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT CLOSED.

#### No Fewer than Thirty Mines Closed, and Thousands of Men Idle.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—Not a shaft in Sangamon County is in operation to-day, and about 3,000 miners are idle. The suspension of work in the Springfield mining district is complete.

The situation has assumed a serious aspect. The same is true in every mine operated in the surrounding counties, and no fewer than thirty mines are closed. The mass meeting to-day was an immense affair, attended by delegations from at least thirty-five shafts in this vicinity. The home miners turned out in full force.

President Carson of the State Association was the principal speaker, and there is no doubt that the miners will immediately declare in favor of the continuation of the strike.

Very little coal was taken out, and Springfield is already feeling the effects of the shut down. A mass meeting of the men was held this evening, and one mine presented the petition that its men be allowed to furnish coal to the city water works, the electric light and gas plants, and the State House. The meeting voted against allowing this privilege.

### GOV. TANNER FEARS BLOODSHED.

#### Says He Will Bring Out the National Guard to Preserve Order.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Prior to his departure from Springfield for Detroit Gov. Tanner said:

"I have never seen a strike which assumed the proportions of the present one that did not end in bloodshed. I hope that the present difficulty may be settled peacefully, but in the event of serious trouble I have decided upon my course of action. I shall first exhaust the power of the constabulary of the State, and in the event of Sheriffs and other peace officers failing to properly preserve order I will order the National Guard into active service. If this is done, there will be no playing, nor will there be any hesitation in sending enough troops to properly preserve order.

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL STORING COAL.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 13.—The Illinois Central is now hauling long trains of empty coal cars south and making every effort to get them loaded. Orders have been issued to shop men to repair coal cars first, regardless of other exigencies.

At the Kankakee Junction coal bins are full, and coal is being unloaded on the ground. The railroad intends to be prepared in case a general strike results.

### TRIED TO BLOW UP A TUNNEL.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., July 13.—Word reached here this evening of the discovery of a dastardly attempt to blow up the Ray's Mill tunnel on the East Broad Top Railway with dynamite.

The tunnel was badly damaged, but traffic was but temporarily impeded. A reward of $500 is offered by Superintendent Greenwood for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

### Indiana Miners Now All Out.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 13.—National officers of the miners have been advised that the Sullivan County (Ind.) miners are now out, thus completing the State.

### TIN PLATE STRIKE BROKEN.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—The strike at the Crescent Sheet and Tin Plate Works has been broken by the importation of forty skilled men from Pennsylvania, who were set at work.

Six non-union men entered a crowd of union men to-day with their hands in their pockets as if to draw revolvers. The union men seized and searched them, but found no revolvers. John Vanek, one of the non-union men, was badly beaten. A hooting crowd of men, women, and children, numbering thousands, gathered when the patrol wagon was summoned. The police charged the rioters and dispersed them.

## BRITISH FIGHT IN CRETE

### Sixteen Men and a Number of Bashi-Bazouks Killed in a Skirmish.

### FIVE SHIPS SENT TO CANDIA

#### Bashi-Bazouks Summoned to Surrender Their Arms Within Four Days, but Appeal to the Sultan—Marines to Replace the Italian Garrison.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times's Athens correspondent says official dispatches have been received announcing that a serious conflict has taken place at Candia between a force of British troops and a party of Bashi Bazouks, arising from the British intervening in a skirmish between the Bashi Bazouks and Christians. Sixteen of the British force and a number of the Bashi Bazouks were killed. The Admirals of the foreign fleets have sent five warships to Candia to suppress any further Mohammedan movement.

No further details of the conflict have been received, but passengers who have just arrived from Candia state that on account of excesses by Bashi Bazouks 300 British marines have been landed at Candia to replace the Italian garrison stationed there.

The Bashi Bazouks have been summoned by proclamation to surrender their arms within four days. They have held a meeting and addressed a petition to the Sultan.

## TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR.

### Foreign Ambassadors Waiting to Learn in What Way Coercion Is to be Applied.

LONDON, July 13.—Advices from Constantinople indicate that the Sultan is obdurate regarding the acceptance of the peace proposals. Edhem Pasha is hastening back to Domoko, and the furloughs of all Turkish officers have been canceled in readiness for a renewal of hostilities.

The foreign Ambassadors to Turkey, recognizing that further verbal remonstrance is useless, are not inclined to continue diplomatic proceedings until they know in what way coercion is to be applied.

## PORTE'S ULTIMATUM TO PERSIA

### Russia Said to be Behind the Latter Power, Which Will Disregard It.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Vossische Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent says the Porte has dispatched an ultimatum to Persia demanding the withdrawal of the Persian troops from Turkish territory near Kerbela. The ultimatum states that a refusal to comply with its demand will be accepted as a declaration of war.

Russia is believed to be behind Persia, the Government of which country will disregard the ultimatum.

### ROUMANIAN-TURKISH TREATY.

#### Military Assistance to be Given in a War with Bulgaria.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Frankfurt Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent says it is reported that a treaty was concluded at the Yildiz Kiosk to-day between the Roumanian and Turkish Governments, by the terms of which Turkey will secure military assistance from Roumania in the event of Bulgaria's developing warlike designs. Ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged next week. It is understood that one of the great powers helped to arrange the treaty.

If the news contained in The Zeitung dispatch is true, it may be regarded as an important move on the part of Turkey, as it was believed in some quarters that the powers meditated using the Bulgarian Army as a means of coercing the Sultan into acceptance of the terms of peace offered.

### TURKEY ADVISED TO HOLD OUT.

#### Porte Convinced that the Powers Cannot Agree on Coercion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—The Turkish Ministry, at a special session of the Cabinet yesterday, discussed the replies of the powers to the circular note of the Porte. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the responses, a large majority of the Ministers have reiterated their former advice to the Sultan to insist upon the Peneios frontier.

It is believed that the Porte, in maintaining this attitude, is acting upon the conviction that the powers would be unable to agree among themselves on any measures of coercion.

### LIEUT. HAHNKE DROWNED.

#### One of Emperor William's Party Rides His Cycle into the Sea.

BERLIN, July 13.—News has been received here of the death of Lieut. Hahnke, son of the celebrated Gen. Hahnke. Lieut. Hahnke, who accompanied the Emperor to the Northland, left his Majesty's yacht at Odde, Norway, and started on a bicycling trip.

While descending a hill leading directly to the sea he lost control of his machine and was carried into the sea and drowned. A large party is searching for his body, although it has not yet been found.

### EIGHTY-TWO WEDS TWENTY-TWO

#### Sterling C. Brewer Married Miss Elizabeth Lane in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—Sterling C. Brewer, aged eighty-two years, and Miss Elizabeth Lane, aged twenty-two, were married in this city this morning. They came here from somewhere in the country. Brewer was so old and feeble that he could not sign his name to the marriage bond and this had to be done by deputy.

After the ceremony the couple walked out, the feeble old man supported by the arm of his young bride.

### BREWER KRUEGER NOT DEAD.

#### Rumor that a Newark Millionaire Had Expired in Europe Denied.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—There was a rumor in this city to-day that Judge Gottfried Krueger, the millionaire brewer, who is traveling with a party of Newark people in Europe, had died suddenly in Cologne.

The source of the rumor could not be traced. Inquiry among the Judge's most intimate friends and at his place of business brought a prompt denial of the rumor. When the party was heard from this evening all hands were in good health.

## ACTOR SHOT DEAD IN A PLAY.

### Ball Cartridge Used Instead of a Blank Near Atlanta.

ATLANTA, July 13.—In a play presented by colored amateurs in Pittsburg, a suburb of this city, last night, John Singleton acted a part in which he was supposed to be shot dead by his rival, impersonated by Gary Brown.

The scene was carried out faithfully and aroused loud applause, which was turned into lamentation when it was discovered that Singleton was really dead. The pistol Brown used, which was supposed to be loaded with blank cartridges, carried a real bullet instead.

### TO PRAY FOR $250,000.

#### Amount the W. C. T. U. Must Raise to Clear Its Temple from Debt.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The efficacy of prayer is to be tried by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the matter of raising the $250,000 necessary to clear the Women's Temple from debt.

The union has set aside Monday next as the special day of prayer. Should the debt not be paid before January next the building at Monroe and La Salle Streets will pass into the hands of Marshall Field. The amount owed is about $300,000. Marshall Field has promised to give $50,000 if payment is made before the first of the year.

### TO TUNNEL PIKE'S PEAK.

#### President Proctor in Colorado Springs Seeking a Contractor.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 13.—George H. Proctor, President of the proposed Cripple Creek-Pike's Peak Tunnel, which is to be run through the mountain from Manitou to Cripple Creek, arrived here from New York to-day, and says he has come to let the contract for the tunnel, which will be nineteen miles long.

He says the estimated cost is about $9,000,000, but during his recent visit to England there was subscribed $12,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is now in bank, and the other money will be paid in installments of $1,000,000 whenever money is necessary.

Mr. Proctor says work will be begun within sixty days after the contracts are awarded.

### RARE COIN IN MIDDLETOWN?

#### Man Who Bought It Does Not Know If He Made $550 or Lost $49.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 13.—A handsome middle-aged man called at a bank here Monday with a silver dollar dated 1804. This coin is very rare, only eight having been issued. Six are now in the possession of coin collectors, one is at Washington, and one is reported missing. The man said his name was Bennett, and that he had received the coin from a farmer at Little Brittain, this county, in change.

The bank found that coin collectors offer $600 for a dollar of 1804, but declined to purchase Bennett's coin for $50. August Pfaff, the proprietor of the hotel here, bought it for that amount. Jewelers examined the dollar, and pronounced it genuine. To-night the figure 4 on the coin turned black and Pfaff now believes he was bunkoed. Railway men say a coin of the same description was sold in Paterson on Saturday, and another in Port Jervis to-day.

It was learned to-night that Bennett has been frequenting the poker joints along the Erie.

### MOLLIE GIBSON MINE SECRET.

#### Large Percentage of Gold in the Recent Silver Strike in Aspen, Col.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 13.—A statement was made here to-day which throws a new light on the recent sensational discoveries in the Mollie Gibson Mine, at Aspen.

It is to the effect that the strike, while returning silver values to an enormous extent, also carried a large per cent. of gold.

It is said that it is the gold discovery that has made the owners and managers of the mine so guarded when asked for information. The recent shipment of ore from the late strike is known to have run 24,000 ounces in silver and several hundred dollars of gold to the ton, but the exact value of the latter mineral the company's officers refuse to state. The finding of gold in the Mollie would mean a mining revolution in Pitkin County, which has for years produced silver almost exclusively.

From the details that can be had from the gold strike in the Mollie, however, it would warrant the assertion that gold in paying quantities exists in the Aspen district, and that it, like Leadville, may turn into a gold camp.

### DIED AT HER SUPPER PARTY.

#### Mrs. Lavina Roberts Entertains for the Last Time in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—At a supper party given last evening at the home of Mrs. Lavina Roberts, 138 Pine Street, a scene of mirth and pleasure was changed in a few moments to one of sadness by the sudden death of the hostess, Mrs. Roberts, who was eighty-two years of age.

She had been entertaining a number of relatives, and after supper as she passed from one room to another she fell over a dog in the way and fractured her kneepan. The excitement and confusion, in addition to the pain caused by the injury, brought on an attack of heart trouble, from which she expired in a few moments.

Mrs. Roberts was one of the oldest residents of this city, having lived here for over sixty years, and in the house which she occupied for over half a century. Six children survive her, Benjamin, living in New York; John, in Brooklyn; Henry, in Kingston; Charles, residing at the family home; Mrs. Sarah C. Robinson, in Washington; Mrs. Phebe A. Johnson, wife of Charles T. Johnson, proofreader with A. V. Haight, in this city.

### Kansas Doesn't Want New York Waifs

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—Several committees in Kansas are aroused over the report that two carloads of waifs are en route from New York City to be turned loose among Kansas children. At Council Grove the people demand that the New York agent steer clear of that locality, designating the New York waifs as "the offering of a moral leprosy."

## THE WEATHER.

*The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.*

The pressure is high off the North Pacific and South Florida coasts and over Newfoundland. A trough of low pressure extends from the South Atlantic States to the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure is low in Assiniboia.

Showers have occurred in the Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and the Middle Atlantic States; it has risen over the Middle Slope, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | Weather Bureau. 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 74 | 69 | 74 |
| 6 A. M. | 72 | 68 | 74 |
| 9 A. M. | 76 | 75 | 76 |
| 12 M. | 83 | 71 | 75 |
| 4 P. M. | 84 | 71 | 77 |
| 6 P. M. | 80 | 69 | 75 |
| 9 P. M. | 75 | 69 | 74 |
| 12 P. M. | 73 | 69 | 74 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 74⅞ |
| Weather Bureau | 72 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 79 |
| Corresponding date for last 20 years | 74 |

## PINNED UNDER HIS ENGINE

### Driver Kelly Went into the Ditch at Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

### THREE HORSES WITH HIM

#### Plunged into the Deep Excavation and Hampered by Straps the Man Coolly Effected His Own Rescue—Held for One Hour.

At full speed Fire Engine No. 1, the driver, Thomas Kelly, and the three horses dashed into a trench at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue at midnight last night. As the engine went over one of the horses was wedged under the engine, while, singularly enough, the driver, though pinned down and strapped to his seat, was not too badly injured to give directions for his own rescue. The fire part of the engine was smashed.

At 11:45 o'clock last night an alarm from East Thirtieth Street was turned into Engine No. 1 at Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. It was raining then, and the streets were slippery. Three horses were hitched to the engine, and they dashed over Twenty-ninth Street.

Driver Thomas Kelly, strapped to his seat, held the reins, while on the rear step were the engineer, Thomas McCabe, and Foreman J. J. McCarthy. As they crossed Sixth Avenue and neared Broadway the red lights at Fifth Avenue warned the driver that there was in his way the giant trench the city had dug the length of the avenue.

Up Broadway he turned the heavy engine, and then into Thirtieth Street. There were no warning red lights before him at Thirtieth Street, and with increased speed the horses settled to their work. Perhaps it was a flash of light from the Calumet Club, but suddenly the driver, saw the pile of heavy stone blocks that marks the course of the trench.

He tried to turn his team up Fifth Avenue, but it was too late, and with a crash the horses and the front part of the engine jolted into the fifteen-foot excavation. Two of the horses struggled clear of the heavy wheels, but the third fell down.

#### Driver in the Wreck.

Jammed under by the fall with his back to the east side of the ditch was Driver Kelly. Tied as he was he could move neither hand nor foot, but staid there helpless, and in a position that cramped him more and more every minute.

The noise of the crash and the cries of the engineer who had stepped from the engine when it fell reached the Calumet Club. Without even waiting for hats, mackintoshes, or umbrellas, never heeding their evening clothes, a party of the clubmen dashed out to help.

William C. Le Gendre, who led the party, soon saw that they could not aid the man, and the men scattered for help. Some of them got a small derrick from Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, while others notified the police or telephoned to the Fire Department for rescue trucks.

The police arrived first, and were followed shortly after by the Fire Department wrecking crew. In the meantime Kelly, who was at first unconscious, recovered, and in response to the inquiries from an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital described accurately his position.

#### Tried to Saw Himself Loose.

By his direction a meat saw was procured from the Holland House and passed down to him. Then, in the falling rain and mire, he managed to loosen one of his arms and slowly started to saw away at the seat.

The frail saw broke soon, and another was

# ARMOR PLATE TOO COSTLY

## Senate Decides to Cut Down the Price or Else Establish a Government Plant.

## LIMIT FIXED AT $300 A TON

### Manufacturers of Armor for Battleships Hotly Denounced for Alleged Frauds upon the Government—Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill was resumed in the Senate to-day. The question of armor plate for new battleships led to considerable discussion. The bill provided a total appropriation of $3,410,725 for armor for the three battleships authorized in 1896 and limited the cost per ton to $425. Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) offered an amendment reducing the total to $2,407,500, limiting the cost to $300 per ton and providing for the establishment of a Government armor factory if private concerns do not bid within $300 per ton.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) spoke of the evidence taken before the Committee on Naval Affairs, showing conclusively, he said, that armor plate could be made for $250 per ton. Notwithstanding this, the armor factories, being in collusion, refused to make armor for $300 and demanded $425. Instead of opposing the trust, Mr. Pettigrew said, the Naval Committee now proposed to accede to its demand. It was a procedure too disgraceful to be tolerated, the Senator asserted.

Mr. Butler spoke in severe criticism of the course of the armor factories, and of the disposition in official circles to yield to them. Mr. Foster reviewed the investigations made by Secretary Herbert as to the cost of armor plates, and read from the report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs relative to irregularities in the manufacture of armor plate. He said the report showed that by fraud and deception armor plate had been palmed off on the Government so defective that it could be pierced like a pine board. The Senator asserted that men had been shot and put in dungeons for offenses of far less magnitude.

**Mr. Hale Defends the Navy.**

Mr. Hale (Rep. Me.) questioned these statements, saying that none of the defective plates were at present in actual service on the warships.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) insisted that many of the alleged defective plates were in use, and said their exact location on various warships was specified in the report of the House Naval Committee.

When Mr. Butler reiterated the statement as to the extent of the defective armor in use, Mr. Hale interrupted with a sweeping denial. He said that such a condition would be appalling if it existed in reality, but there was no warrant for the assertions by the North Carolina Senator. He utterly and absolutely denied that any proportion of the armor plate on our warships was unserviceable.

Mr. Butler declared that he knew of no more dangerous kind of high treason than the equipping of war vessels with defective plates. One of those vessels, the Oregon, with spongy, imperfect, fraudulent plates, had been ordered to the Hawaiian Islands at a time when Japan was threatening to take possession of those islands. It would be fortunate if the first hostile shot fired at her did not hit one of those defective plates—if, indeed, there were any good ones on her.

"If we are to take Hawaii, if we are to go into the land-grabbing business, then," said Mr. Butler, "we must have a fleet as good as any other country in the world, if not better. If we are launching on that policy of aggrandizement then we must be able to compete with England or any other nation."

**Chandler Draws Tillman Out.**

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) inquired of Mr. Tillman what had become of the House resolution adopted as a result of the Carnegie investigation. It had come to a Democratic Senate, and had been referred to a Democratic Naval Committee.

Mr. Tillman responded that he thought his course had shown him to be impartial in pointing out the shortcomings and the rascality—if that word were allowable—of Democrats as well as others. The Naval Committee, which the New Hampshire Senator had referred to as having a majority of so-called Democrats, had simply pigeonholed that resolution. Mr. Tillman pointed out the alleged irregularities in furnishing armor plate, and referred to the fact that Secretary Herbert had imposed a fine on the Carnegie Company, which fine was remitted by the President.

"And was it a Democratic President who remitted the fine?" queried Mr. Allen.

"Please don't leave out the so-called in referring to that President," answered Mr. Tillman, amid laughter, "as it hurts my feelings to hear him referred to as a Democratic President."

He went on to say that he had never sought to fathom the mystery of how the President had tried to override law and decency by remitting the fine. The Senator reviewed the evidence on the cost of making armor, and said that unless the Senate adopted some remedy such as the one now proposed there would be an absolute and shameless surrender of public interest to the armor-plate factories.

**Too Late for Government Plant.**

Mr. Hale opposed the Butler amendment, and referred to the building up of the new navy and the incidental development in the United States of plants capable of producing everything needed for equipping the finest ships afloat. This was of vast advantage to the Government in its naval progress, and it had at the same time given employment to many workmen. It was but natural in the development of so great an enterprise, that some evils should creep in, and he had no sympathy or defense for such evils.

The Senator discussed the cost of armor, saying that the three-hundred-dollar rate established by the last Congress was due to an expectation that the Illinois Steel Company stood ready to furnish armor for much less than the old rates, but there had been no practical realization of this expectation. As to the establishment of a Government armor plant, Mr. Hale said the building of the American Navy had proceeded too far toward completion to warrant starting a Government plant at this late day. It would cost 40 to 50 per cent. more to furnish armor in a Government factory than in a private factory. Moreover, the Senator said, Government work on warships had not proved a success, and every ship built in a public yard had proved a pest to the Government officials.

In closing, Mr. Hale referred to the National humiliation in case in an emergency we had three incomplete battleships ready for their armor, and useless without it. With foreign complications pressing upon us, with a spirit, sometimes called jingoism, abroad in the land, it was not a time when we should refuse to furnish armor for our battleships. Rather sacrifice much in the price of armor than to present to the world that spectacle of having our warships hung up in the air, incomplete and without armor.

All our ships should be ready from top to bottom, so that if an emergency came they would be a defense rather than a laughing stock. There was something more in this question, Mr. Hale said, than the mere cost of armor. We had a National honor, a National dignity, to maintain, and there could be no halting, no turning back, when once we had embarked on an active policy of upholding the National honor.

**A Nation Must Have Warships.**

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) declared that the recent threat of Great Britain in the naval review of the Victorian jubilee meant that nations must continue building ships or else be subjugated. With such hostile purposes and such a navy as England possessed, it was idle to talk of suspending the building of warships. The Senator declared also that there should be no dictation on the price of armor by Carnegie, "a candidate for the British Parliament."

Mr. Chandler said that while he favored a Government armor plant, he felt that it was not expedient to urge that plan now, and he favored a compromise on $400 per ton. The Senator said the Government should complete these three battleships and hereafter take care to know the cost of armor plate before battleships were authorized.

**Cleveland Administration Attacked.**

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) contributed a lively speech. It had been the general impression that our ships represented the power and dignity of the Nation, but he said our warships had proved a source of confusion to the last Administration. The Cuban war, the worst conflict in 100 years, with murder and outrage, had raged at our doors, and throughout the conflict we had no ship to send there as the representative of our National dignity and honor. The authorities had been afraid to send a ship, fearing it might endanger our peace with Spain.

"Why, war with Spain would be a trifling affair so far as we are concerned," said Mr. Teller. He ridiculed the idea of having ships if they were not to be sent where needed. "We have had a good deal of trouble over our ships, anyway," Mr. Teller said, "and probably they would be as well on the stocks as in service. It would be a greater surrender of National dignity to bow to the armor contractors than to let the ships stand on the stocks." The Senator declared he would let them stand unarmored for all time rather than be held up by the armor combine.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) criticised the general policy of expanding the navy, comparing the cumbersome battleships with the effective monitors. The building of these huge ships was a scheme, he asserted, to spend the public money and to place advantageous contracts. With it was the scheme for enlarging the army and building more forts. Commenting on the use of the army at the Chicago strike, Mr. Allen asserted: "When Grover Cleveland sent the army into Chicago he committed the crime of treason against the United States."

**$300 a Ton or Government Plant.**

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) made a point of order against the committee amendment, on the ground that it was general legislation. The point of order was withdrawn in order to secure a direct vote. The first vote was on an amendment limiting the cost of armor to $300 per ton. It was carried on a viva voce vote, Mr. Hale and one or two others being the only ones to vote in the negative.

Mr. Butler then offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make investigation and receive propositions for the establishment of a Government armor factory, and report to Congress at its next session. It was agreed to.

An amendment was adopted to pay a balance of $14,485 to claimants under the Spanish-American Claims Commission, and then the Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed.

At 5:50 P. M. the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

# TARIFF BILL HANGS FIRE.

### Conferees Still Unable to Find a Basis of Agreement on Important Schedules.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The representatives of the two Houses of Congress in the conference on the Tariff bill spent a busy day, devoted for the most part to work in the conference room. There were occasional consultations with other Senators or members of the House upon points at issue, but these were brief, so that comparatively little information as to the progress made found its way to outsiders. It is known that almost the entire day was devoted to the sugar and wool schedules, and the best information obtainable is that a final agreement was not reached upon either.

Senator Platt of New York, who has been absent most of the time since the bill went into conference, returned, and was in close conference much of the day with Senator Quay. At one time during the afternoon the Senate and House conferees separated, the House men repairing to the Ways and Means Committee room. It was generally believed that this action on the part of the House men was for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy on sugar, but they declined to give out any information.

Contrary to published reports, it is positively asserted that the sugar schedule has not been agreed upon, and, in fact, that all the big questions before the conference which have seemingly been settled are only tentatively agreed to, one side or the other insisting that they shall be held open. Nothing will be finally closed so far as the matters of importance are concerned until all have been decided upon and the conferees are ready to come to a complete agreement.

**Wool Schedule Near Settlement.**

It is believed that the wool schedule, which has occupied the attention of the conferences more or less to-day and yesterday, can now be settled whenever other matters have reached a stage for final adjustment. The Senate conferees are ready to compromise the differences on first and second class wools by making them both dutiable at 11 cents, and a compromise on third-class wools has been suggested by House members of the conference, concerning which they express the hope that it will be satisfactory to both the wool growers and the carpet manufacturers, but this is not assured.

This compromise proposition looks to fixing a rate of 3 cents a pound on all wool of a value less than 10 cents a pound; of 5 cents on wool valued at more than 10 cents and less than 13 cents a pound, and of 8 cents on that above 13 cents a pound in value. This proposition was submitted to the representatives in the Senate of both the wool growers and the carpet manufacturers, and both sides took the matter under advisement. Senator Penrose, representing the carpet men, telegraphed for some of them to come to Washington for conference.

The attempt of some of the House conferees to secure an increased rate on skirted wool has failed. The question of jute, jute bagging, burlaps, cotton bagging, and cotton ties, which the Senate placed on the free list is causing much trouble. The House conferees insist that these items shall go back on the dutiable list, and the Senate conferees plead that if they are put back delay must be the result in the Senate.

**Lead and Lumber Settled.**

Two of the questions which it is stated upon good authority have been decided recently are those affecting lead ore and white pine lumber. There has been a determined fight on the part of the House conferees to get lead ore back to 1 cent a pound, but Senator Jones of Nevada, representing the lead mining industry, has taken such a firm position against any change from the Senate figure that the House representatives apparently have yielded finally. The question has been left in such shape, however, that it can be returned to and it may be reopened.

On white pine the House has won, and unless the decision which has been reached is revised the House schedule fixing the rate at $2 per 1,000 feet will be reported. There is, however, a most active effort in the Senate to force reconsideration on this point, and this effort is being made on the Republican side of the chamber even more persistently than on the Democratic side.

**Talk of Republican Caucus.**

There is even at this early date talk among Republican Senators of the probable necessity for another caucus to determine the course to be pursued with reference to the conference report. There are several Senators on that side of the chamber who, it is feared, will vote against sustaining a report which increases the pine duty, and who claim that they cannot be bound by the action of former caucuses, which devoted their attention simply to schedules. There is a similar feeling in regard to the restoration of floor matting and burlaps to the dutiable list, the Northwestern Republican Senators being generally interested in keeping them free.

With reference to the articles placed on the free list by the Senate, contrary to the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the understanding about the Senate to-day is that a compromise is likely to be reported, placing a very moderate duty on them. The Democrats say, however, that no duty likely to be agreed upon in a Republican conference will be small enough for them to accept upon cotton bagging, cotton ties, &c.

If the conferees can reach a complete agreement by Friday, one of them said to-day he would be more than satisfied.

# EXCITEMENT OVER SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The House Republicans are working themselves into a fever over the reports of a compromise agreement having been reached on sugar by the tariff conference committee on a basis tantamount to the acceptance of the Senate schedule. The House adjourned in about two minutes to-day, but two-thirds of the Republicans remained in their seats and collected in excited groups and discussed the all-absorbing theme—sugar.

The sentiment of the Republican members is decidedly against any recession from the House schedule, and from the drift of the talk heard there would seem to be actual danger of a defeat for the Conference Committee if a report is made which embodies a surrender to the Senate on the sugar schedule. How much of this revolt talk is froth and how much the expression of a genuine determination to stand firm against the Senate proposition can only be ascertained by actual test.

The current reports that an agreement has been arrived at in committee, not only on sugar, but on most of the other important disputed points, are strongly maintained and as vehemently denied, members of the Conference Committee being freely quoted in support of both the assertions and the contradictions.

Speaker Reed took a hand in the tariff problem this afternoon. After sitting in the storm centre of the House disturbance for two or three hours, he proceeded to the Conference Committee room and called out Senator Allison, Chairman of the Republican conferees, and held an earnest conversation, lasting fifteen minutes. When he was through with Senator Allison the Speaker sent in for Chairman Dingley, and told him, in effect, what he had said to the Senator. After the Speaker's return to his den at the south end of the Capitol the Republican Representatives were in great glee over the manner in which Mr. Reed had read the "riot act" to the Senate leader.

# POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senator Butler to-day introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a system of postal savings banks under the supervision of the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury.

It creates every Post Office a savings bank, permitting the opening of accounts on not less than 50 cents, and permitting no deposits of less than 10 cents.

# TIMAYENIS CASE ANNULLED.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—District Attorney Davis to-day entered a nolle prosse in the case of Telemaque T. Timayenis, the Greek playwright of Boston, charged with sending an improper letter through the mails to Solon J. Vlastos, editor of Atlantis, a Greek newspaper published in New York.

The case turned on the construction of a Greek word alleged to have an indecent meaning. A jury disagreed some days ago in the case, standing, it is said, eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

# ACCEPTANCE OF THE FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Rarely in the history of the Navy Department has a boat offered for acceptance received such severe criticism from the Inspection Board as the little torpedo boat Foote, built by the Columbian Iron Works, has received in a report just made public.

It must be said, however, that the adverse criticism came from the line officers on the board, and that the constructor and the engineer differed so widely with them that in justice to the builders they felt bound to make separate dissenting reports defending the little craft. The boat fulfilled the speed contract requirements.

The board sums up its objections as follows:

"The Foote does not impress the board as being a successful type of torpedo boat, their opinion being based on (a) the lack of speed, (b) her poor steering qualities, (c) her great disturbance of the water. Her contract speed was attained with great difficulty after a delay of nearly two hours before going over the course, and with such effect upon the men that immediately upon passing the final buoy the boat was stopped out in the water for another two hours and all hands rushed on deck for relief, one man dying before the Foote could reach Annapolis, and another being so overpowered as to be rendered useless for the remainder of the day and possibly for some time. Moreover, this speed, which was barely developed, is below the average of that of foreign torpedo boats of her class."

Chief Engineer Roelker and Constructor Hanscom, who were on the trial, dissented from the majority opinion that the Foote was not a successful boat. They say she exceeded her contract speed, and was not pushed until the last part of the second run, though she carried 5.59 tons of surplus weight. The delay in starting over the course was caused by inferior coal, and not through any fault of the boat. The trial itself was made on a very hot day, when even the people on deck suffered from the heat, and the prostrations of the two men in the engine rooms was attributable to a leak of steam which did not in any way show the inefficiency of the vessel. Altogether they say that no torpedo boat has ever been tried under such conditions of temperature, and say the Foote will stand comparison with foreign boats. Apparently the Navy Department took the same view of the matter as did the minority of the board, for the Foote has been provisionally accepted.

**Awards to Build Torpedo Boats.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Long has decided to accept the recommendations of the majority of the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs as to the award of contracts for building three torpedo boats, in which case the contracts will go to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, the Morris Heights Gas and Engine Company of New York, and Wolff & Zwicker of Seattle, Washington.

# MR. McCULLOUGH IMPROVING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—George McCullough of Muncie, Chairman of the State Republican Central Committee, is under treatment at a sanitarium in this city. For some time he had been troubled with an unknown ailment in his left knee joint, and two months ago he submitted to an examination by the X rays, which burned the flesh so that the skin sloughed off of an area nearly as large as one's hand.

The burn has been slow in healing. To-night his physician said there are marked signs of improvement under the new treatment. He said Mr. McCullough is suffering also from nervous prostration, the result of his great business cares, and the enforced rest is doing him good.

# GIRL MURDERED IN THE WOODS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 13.—Miss Rene Williams, sister of David Williams, telegraph operator at Westpoint, Tenn., went to the woods near that place this morning picking berries. Later in the day she was missed. A search revealed her body in the woods, terribly mangled. She appeared to have been dead several hours.

A posse was at once organized, which went in pursuit of the supposed murderer. Chief of Police Morrison of Florence, Ala., was telegraphed to, and this afternoon went to the scene with bloodhounds. The result of the pursuit is not known, neither is the murderer. It is supposed the girl was assaulted, either by a white tramp seen in the neighborhood or a negro, and was killed in the struggle.

She was about eighteen years of age. The murderer will certainly be lynched if caught.


**From the Heart of the City to the Great West.**

The Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Ferry places the heart of New York in quick and direct connection with their most comprehensive train service.—Adv



# Humor in the Blood

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Found to be the Best of Blood Purifiers.**

"I had a very bad humor in my blood and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time I was entirely cured. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best of blood purifiers and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all sufferers with impure blood." Mrs. HELEN DEWEY, Box 70, Gowanda, New York.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** act easily, effectively. 25c.


# MEETING OF THE CABINET

## Foreign Affairs, Consular Nominations, and the Hawaiian Treaty Discussed.

## CURRENCY MESSAGE HELD BACK

### The President Defers to the Opinions of Congressmen Who Think It Would Interfere with the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Because some of the details of the order were not complete, Secretary Bliss was unable to lay before the Cabinet at to-day's meeting his proposition to revoke the order made by President Cleveland closing some of the pension agencies. There was a good deal of talk over appointments, and, as a result, the sending of the big list of Consular nominations to the Senate was delayed in order that a few names might be added.

From all that can be learned from members of the cabinet, and others who understand the hesitation of the President in sending in the message asking for authority to appoint a commission to prepare a plan of currency reform, the President's postponement is due entirely to the representations made to him by members of the Senate and House, the greatest weight being given to the unfavorable comments of the Senators, who have advised postponement to the latest possible day of this extraordinary session, or even until the beginning of the regular session in December next. Assurances have been given, it is understood, from the House that there would be little difficulty in passing a resolution in that body, as the command of the House by the majority makes it possible to shut off long-drawn discussion and to reach a vote in any desired time from forty minutes to four hours.

Over in the Senate it would be different. The entire silver contingent in that body is resolved that nothing shall be done toward curing financial ills that does not include the coinage of "something for silver." Threats have been made of the determination to make a prolonged session in case the proposition for currency reform is brought forward. The votes of Jones of Nevada and other silver men could not be depended upon by the Republicans in such a contingency.

Secretary Bliss has unquestionably expressed some of the anxiety of the President in asserting that the chief thing to be done now is to get out of the way the Tariff bill that is dangling between the two houses. After the bill has been agreed to in conference the report must be adopted in the Senate and the House. The report can be approved in the House, no matter what business may be brought in meantime.

In the Senate, however, it would be possible, if the silver men could muster their full strength, to so obstruct the tariff report that it would be difficult to secure a vote on it. The discovery that the currency revision resolution interfered with the completion of the bill might lead to the abandonment of the currency programme, but that would accomplish nothing more than would be secured by postponing the message and the attempt to pass a resolution until next December.

It is the chance of meeting with a setback, at a time when expedition is regarded as desirable, and the unwillingness to encounter an unnecessary defeat that control the Administration in delaying the request for authority to name a currency commission.

The President himself does not believe that the sending of the message at this time would delay action on the Tariff bill in the least, holding that the discussion in open Senate and House could be conducted during the time the conferees on the Tariff bill are at work in their room. He is, however, willing to defer in this matter to the opinions of the Republican Congressmen who take a contrary view, and will not send in the message until advised that it will not jeopardize the tariff measure.

Foreign affairs, and notably the Hawaiian situation, are believed to have absorbed much of the attention of the meeting to-day, and while it is stated that there has been no sensible change in the situation as to Hawaii, it is known that the President very much desires speedy action on the annexation treaty, feeling that its approval would do much to remove complications that now threaten.

# THREE MINUTES IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—When the House met to-day Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the last Congress, announced that it was evident that the Deficiency bill would not be ready to act upon until to-morrow, and he therefore moved a recess until to-morrow at noon.

Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) under the guise of a parliamentary inquiry, asked the Speaker whether the House yesterday took a recess or adjourned. The Speaker replied that the House had recessed.

"I thought the motion was that the House suspend business," said Mr. Simpson. "As a parliamentary inquiry, I should like to know how the House could suspend business when it was not doing business."

"The gentleman from Kansas does not insist on a response to his inquiry," said the Speaker, who then put Mr. Cannon's motion, which was carried. The House was in session but three minutes.

# NO CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative Heatwole of Minnesota, who in the last and present Congresses introduced a bill for a Currency Commission, has been consulting with members of the Committee on Rules and other leaders of the House as to a special order for considering a bill in case a commission should be recommended by the President. The lateness of the session and the poor prospect of any action in the Senate do not, Mr. Heatwole thinks, give much encouragement for believing that any financial plan will be considered in the House until next session.

The feeling in the House seems to be that if the Tariff bill is out of the way, little or no other business will be transacted at this session.

# ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

War—Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels: Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry; L. H. Carpenter, Seventh Cavalry; Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth Cavalry; John M. Bacon, First Cavalry.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels: A. R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry; Michael Cooney, Fourth Cavalry; James Jackson, Second Cavalry; Louis T. Morris, Third Cavalry.

Captains to be Majors: W. C. Forbush, Fifth Cavalry; J. A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry; William A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry; J. S. Loud, Ninth Cavalry.

First Lieutenants to be Captains: H. J. Goldman, Fifth Cavalry; A. C. Macomb, Fifth Cavalry; T. J. Lewis, Second Cavalry; H. J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry; J. F. McBlain, Ninth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: J. J. Hornbrook, Second Cavalry; Lawrence J. Fleming, Tenth Cavalry; W. F. Clark, Seventh Cavalry; S. G. Jones, Jr., Second Cavalry; O. B. Meyer, Second Cavalry; C. J. Symmonds, Seventh Cavalry.

Navy—Lieut. C. E. Colahan to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) T. G. Dewey to be a Lieutenant; Ensign H. F. Bryan to be Lieutenant, (junior grade;) Timothy S. O'Leary of Massachusetts to be an Assistant Paymaster in the navy.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons to be Passed Assistant Surgeons: Henry Lamotte, C. E. Riggs, J. F. Leys, R. G. Broderick, F. C. Cook, Ammen Farenholt, and C. P. Kindleberger.

**Collector Bidwell in Charge To-day.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The official bond of George R. Bidwell, as Collector of Customs at the Port of New York, has been approved, and his commission will be issued during the afternoon. Mr. Bidwell will return to New York this evening and take charge of the customs affairs of the port to-morrow.

**Life Saving Service Changes.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—H. L. Piper, the former Assistant Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, has been reinstated in place of J. K. Upton, who is made Chief Clerk. The services of Montgomery Cumming, who served as Chief Clerk during the last Administration, have been dispensed with.


**Take a Pennsylvania Railroad Cab**

For the Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station. The service is prompt, comfortable, and economical.—Adv.



THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES


# NATURAL GAS IN NEW YORK CITY.

A man just back from the natural gas region of Indiana was telling his neighbor about the wonderful advantages of using gas as a fuel. No dirt, no ashes, no waste, no superfluous heat—just turn a stop cock and light a match, and there is your fire. Lucky Hoosiers! But his neighbor smiled pityingly. "Why, we can do it just as well right here in New York; didn't you know that? I have had natural gas in my kitchen for the past year." "What, natural gas in New York?" "Certainly—practically that. Nature makes it out in Indiana; the gas companies make it here. There is no real difference in the result; you get your fuel out of your gas pipe just the same." "Oh, but it costs so much here." "Of course it costs more to make gas than it does to get it out of a hole in the ground, but what you want to consider is the economy of using gas over using coal. That's the real test. I know that my bills have been cut down just 40 per cent. since I had a gas range put in." This was an eye-opener to the traveler, as it ought to be to thousands of people in New York who have never looked into the question of the economy and convenience of cooking by gas. The traveler knew a good thing when he saw it, in New York as well as in Indiana, and had a gas range put in his kitchen in short order.

**Petition for Minister Barrett.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Advices from Siam state that a petition has been forwarded by the American residents in Siam to President McKinley asking that the present United States Minister Resident and Consul General John Barrett be retained at that post during the Administration.

**New Solicitor General in Office.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—J. K. Richards of Columbus, Ohio, recently appointed Solicitor General of the United States, took charge of his office to-day. Holmes Conrad, the retiring Solicitor General, will engage in the practice of law in this city.

**Consul at Bremen Confirmed.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate to-day confirmed Louis Lange, Jr., of Illinois to be Consul at Bremen, Germany.

**Fourth-Class Postmasters.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Alfred Station, J. K. Reading; Alton, Charles Emery; Chasm Falls, William M. Wescott; Conklingville, B. S. Jenkins; Elmrod, Le G. S. Eldred; Leon, M. W. Cooper; Pelham Manor, G. H. Kerr; Potter Hollow, V. E. Wilsie; South Stockton, B. A. James.

New Jersey—Medford, E. E. Dyer; Newport, W. B. Hines.

**The Raleigh Sails from Tangier.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Admiral Selfridge from Tangier has reported the sailing of the Raleigh from that port for Gibraltar. His message did not refer to the difficulty with the Moorish officials which called the San Francisco and the Raleigh to Tangier, so it is assumed that it has been adjusted.

# ALLEGED DEFAULTER ARRESTED

DENVER, Col., July 13.—Thomas Callender, until recently agent at Nashville, Tenn., of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company of New York, but who absconded April 1, leaving a shortage of over $6,000, has been arrested in Gunnison, Col.

When taken into custody he was with the woman with whom he fled from Nashville. Officers arrived here to-night with a requisition to take the prisoner back to Tennessee for trial.

# THE IOWA BOUND FOR NEWPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—The new battleship Iowa, which has been lying at League Island Navy Yard since she went into commission last month, sailed to-day for Newport, R. I., where she will receive her torpedo tubes and torpedoes.

On her way up the coast the big fighter will test her turrets and guns. The Iowa will remain at Newport until she is joined by the other vessels of the North Atlantic squadron.

# AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—M. Cocksedge, Paris; F. H. Loveridge, Chicago; M. B. L. Goddard, Warwick, R. I.

ASTOR—Lee Willson Sullivan, Baltimore; D. F. Haynes, Baltimore; William McKelvy, Pittsburg; P. E. Roy, Quebec; H. K. Lee, Ottawa; W. A. Foster, Boston; H. Roebling, Germany; Charles H. Parker, Cambridge.

BUCKINGHAM—J. W. Gephart, Bellefonte; E. J. Mathew, Philadelphia.

EVERETT—Henry M. Field, Stockbridge; C. E. Wheeler, Fargo, N. D.; G. W. Baker, Winnipeg; Capt. Needham, Royal Navy, London; J. C. Schurman, Ithaca.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. Hamilton Cody, Warrensburg, N. Y.; Louis E. Miller, Cincinnati; H. M. Bennett, London; Lieut. Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; Archibald Cox, Plainfield, N. J.

GERLACH—Parker Dickson, Lexington, Ky.; Ex-Congressman Joseph H. Outhwaite, Columbus, Ohio; S. T. McCormac, Detroit.

GILSEY—James H. Searles, Rome; L. M. Sage, Minneapolis; George A. Tyler, Utica.

GRAND—R. A. Robertson, Providence; C. W. Prescott, Erie; E. P. Jay, Syracuse; Buel Heminway, Watertown, Conn.; the Rev. James F. Nichols, Bristol, Conn.

HOFFMAN—H. Doane, Philadelphia; Stanley L. Smith, Boston; Franz Lieberman, Hamburg; Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., Waterbury; George Bliss, Indianapolis; William Grace, Chicago; George A. Stevens, Mobile.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Warren M. Salisbury, Chicago; H. C. Frick, Pittsburg; A. R. Whitney, Morristown; the Rev. Martin D. Hardin, Bloomington, Ill.; David T. Dickinson, Cambridge; Heathy C. Dulles, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—J. K. Hallaway, Cincinnati; Capt. J. N. Sawyer, Galveston; Harrison H. White, Boston; Walter Wellman, Washington.

MANHATTAN—George K. Wilson, Pawtucket; A. F. Redden, Montreal; C. C. Snedeker, Ceylon; T. E. Griswold, Chicago; George A. Lewis, Naugatuck, Conn.; Gen. T. S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.; Dr. C. G. Miller, New Rochelle; George H. Russell, Albany; George W. Davenport, Boston; Judge M. H. Hirschberg, Newburg.

MURRAY HILL—F. C. Hatch, Arizona; F. S. Rockwood, Chicago; G. W. Allen, Auburn; C. A. Emerson, Pawtucket; Oscar N. Layton, London; D. S. Plume, Waterbury; W. E. Barker, Washington.

NETHERLAND—F. O. Hallett, Salt Lake City; W. W. Woolsey, Nashville; Samuel Blackwell, Washington; O. W. Haskell, Ottawa, Ohio; L. J. Hoar, Atlanta; Charles E. Martell, Buffalo; George I. Rogers, Hartford.

NORMANDIE—S. M. Lewis, Providence; J. P. Prentiss, Cleveland; W. C. Elsbie, Paris.

PLAZA—C. A. Randall, Newburg; S. K. Griswold, Whitehall.

SAVOY—T. D. M. Cardoza, Philadelphia.

VENDOME—H. A. Wolf, London; W. H. Evans, Commercial Tribune, Cincinnati; H. H. Davis, Hamilton; S. M. Gallup, Boston; Frederick R. Drullard, Chicago.

WALDORF—W. W. Pullich, London; Lyman D. Gilbert, Hamburg; A. E. Milliken, Durango, Mexico; Albert Brodhead, H. O. Duerr, South Bethlehem, Penn.; George L. White, Waterbury.

WINDSOR—The Rev. E. Christiensen, New Britain, Conn.; Major C. H. B. Caldwell, Major P. J. Waldron, London; H. E. Russell, Connecticut; J. C. Newton, Holyoke.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Aberdeen, Miss.—S. Schwab, clothing and shoes; Union Square Hotel.

Albany, N. Y.—C. Bondy, furnishing goods; L. Bondy & Brothers; Hotel Imperial.

Albany, N. Y.—W. A. Lewis, shoes; John Y. Myers, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Augusta, Ga.—F. L. Speth, dry goods, notions, &c.; J. Daly & Co.; Gerlach Hotel.

V. J. Dorr, woolens; A. Dorr Sons; Hotel Gerlach.

J. J. O'Connor, hats, caps, and shoes; Rice & O'Connor Shoe Company; Hotel Gerlach.

Baltimore, Md.—W. Headington, carpets; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hall, Headington & Co.; Hotel Manhattan.

Baltimore, Md.—A. Kafka, silks; A. A. Brager; Hotel Marlborough.

Baltimore, Md.—A. R. Dyott, dry goods, &c.; Joel Guiman & Co.; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Baltimore, Md.—N. Schloss, woolens; Schloss Brothers & Co.; Hotel Albert.

Baltimore, Md.—A. P. Baer, fancy goods; Daniel Baer & Son; St. Denis Hotel.

Boston, Mass.—H. White, lamps; Jordan, Marsh & Co., 8 Greene Street; Hotel Albert.

Baltimore, Md.: L. Goldenberg, dry goods, notions, &c.; Goldenberg Brothers; Grand Hotel.

Boston, Mass.—J. Bell, furnishing goods; Houston & Henderson; Hotel Imperial.

W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves; R. H. White Company; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bridgeport, Conn.—J. G. Howland, boots and shoes; the Howland Dry Goods Company; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Buffalo, N. Y.—W. J. Reed, china and glassware; William Hengerer Company; 437 Broadway.

Buffalo, N. Y.—O. R. Rick, notions; Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company; 2 Walker Street.

Charleston, S. C.—H. A. Mullinge, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Kerison Dry Goods Company; 81 Franklin Street; St. George Hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Jones represents; Marshall Field & Co.; 104 Worth Street.

F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; 115 Worth Street.

Chicago, Ill.—W. B. Wicker, domestics, dry goods, silks, and velvets; Montgomery, Ward & Co.; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

W. B. Kennedy, silks and velvets; G. Dietrich, gloves; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; 115 Worth Street.

Chicago, Ill.—H. W. Pardee, millinery; Wagner & Pardey; Hotel Marlborough.

F. B. Palmer, cloaks; Griswold, Palmer & Co.; Windsor Hotel.

Cincinnati, Ohio—N. A. Jeffras, cloaks; the Jeffras Cloak Company; Astor House.

J. B. Roth, cloaks and suits; Roth & Co.; Netherland Hotel.

Cincinnati, Ohio—M. Solomon, clothing; Solomon & Bluestein; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. H. Hiften, dry goods; J. H. Hiften, Dry Goods Company; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. H. Osborn, millinery; Osborn, Hutchins & Hunt; Hotel Bartholdi.

Cleveland, Ohio—J. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; A. W. & J. Sampliner; 568 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Columbus, Miss.—L. Rosensweig, dry goods, &c.; Rosensweig Brothers & Co.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cumberland, Md.—G. M. Schwarzenbart, clothing; J. Schwarzenbart, clothing; G. M. Schwarzenbart & Son; Hotel Marlborough.

Elmira, N. Y.—A. G. Brown, dry goods, &c.; Hyland & Brown; St. Denis Hotel.

Evansville, Ind.—S. J. Haas, notions and white goods; H. Barnett; Belvedere House.

Fort Smith, Ark.—J. Cohen, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Miss Nellie M. Stout, fancy goods; James A. Armstrong & Co.; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—R. Ellis, notions and fancy goods; Spring & Co., 115 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hartford, Conn.—J. L. Fox, jewelry; G. Fox & Co.; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Hartford, Conn.—W. B. Rothschild, hats and caps; Horsfall & Rothschild; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lancaster, Penn.—Mr. Baer, dry goods, &c.;

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## Elisha P. Wilbur Resigns as President of the Lehigh Valley Company.

## ALFRED WALTER SUCCEEDS HIM

### Three Directors Resign and Their Places Are Filled by E. T. Stotesbury, C. H. Coster, and Mr. Wilbur—Finance Committee Reorganized.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to-day the resignation of President Elisha P. Wilbur was accepted. Alfred Walter, President of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, was elected to succeed Mr. Wilbur as President of the company.

The resignations of William L. Conyngham of Wilkesbarre, Charles O. Skeer of Mauch Chunk, and George H. Myers of Bethlehem as Directors of the company were accepted and their places were filled by the selection of Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, C. H. Coster of New York, and the retiring President, Mr. Wilbur. Messrs. Stotesbury and Coster are members of the banking firms of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of New York.

Resolutions were adopted by the board expressing its high appreciation of Mr. Wilbur's long and devoted service to the interests of the company and of his able and conscientious discharge of the onerous duties which it has been necessary to impose upon him, as also its pleasure at the prospect of a continuance of association with him as a Director of the company.

The Finance Committee of the company was reorganized to stand as follows: Alfred Walter, Edward T. Stotesbury, Charles H. Coster, E. P. Wilbur, and Joseph Wharton.

It is understood that a motion was adopted to the effect that the accounts of the company be modified to conform to the recommendations recently set forth in Special Examiner Little's report.

President Walter is a native of Brooklyn and forty-six years old. He began railroad service when he attained his majority and went through the lower practical experiences of rodman of the Engineer Corps, Assistant Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Assistant Supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Supervisor of the Northern Central Railway, and other employment until March, 1892, when he was appointed General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio lines east of the Ohio River. After this he was General Manager of the Erie division of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and since Dec. 1, 1894, President of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, a line of thirty miles from Drifton to Gowen, Penn. The road is operated for the coal carrying of the Coxe Brothers' estate, of which Mr. Walter has been manager since December, 1894.

### REDUCED RATES TO TORONTO.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Soo Line has made another cut in eastbound rates from Minneapolis and St. Paul. The new reduction is in rates to Toronto. All the Western roads had agreed on a rate of one fare—$28—for the round trip for the meeting of the Epworth League, which is being held in Toronto. The Soo announced that it would make a rate of $21.50. The Burlington and Northern at once gave notice that it would meet the rate via Chicago, and other interested lines took similar action.

The roads of the Western Passenger Association have decided that if the Colorado lines and the Southern Pacific do not observe the provisions of agreement on the eastbound business from the Christian Endeavor Convention they will reduce the rates openly.

# ANTI-TRUST LAW DECISION.

Much satisfaction was expressed by railroad officials yesterday at the decision of Justice Alden Chester, handed down in Albany Monday, vacating his original order compelling the Presidents of the various anthracite coal railroad companies to appear before a referee and give testimony to determine whether a combination existed among the coal carrying lines in this State in violation of the so-called Anti-Trust law.

The original order had been served on Presidents Sloan, Olyphant, Maxwell, and Fowler of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, New Jersey Central, and New York, Ontario and Western Railroads, respectively. All the officials seen yesterday expressed the opinion that Justice Chester's decision practically rendered the new law harmless, and would thus have a far-reaching effect. Counsel for the corporations directly interested were jubilant over the decision. While anticipating that the Attorney General will carry the case to the Appellate Division, and perhaps to the Court of Appeals, they said they were confident Justice Chester's decision will be sustained.

"The new points in the statute," said David Willcox, counsel for President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson, "were, first, that any contract or agreement whereby competition may be restrained or prevented was declared illegal; second, that the Attorney General might apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court for an order requiring witnesses to appear or be examined before a Justice or referee, and that the Attorney General might require the witnesses to produce papers or books relating to the subject of the examination.

"In this case the order was obtained through an application which did not state that there was any proof of such combination as was forbidden in the act. The opinion of Judge Chester sustains the objections urged against the form of the papers. It holds also that the procedure now sought to be established is unconstitutional because, first, it seeks to compel witnesses to give testimony showing violations of its provisions, without protecting them from prosecution regarding the matters to which they testify, and, second, the functions sought to be imposed on the Justices of the Supreme Court are merely advisory to the Attorney General. They are non-judicial in character and cannot be imposed upon the Justices.

"The opinion must have great interest for all who believe in the preservation and enforcement of the constitutional guarantees of liberty and property. It is as essential a part of English and American constitutional law that inquisitorial investigations regarding alleged crime shall be made only by the Grand Jury, as that an accused person shall be convicted only by a verdict of twelve jurors."

Frederick Geller of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston, attorneys for President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, said: "While we never had the slightest doubt as to the ultimate end of the proceedings, it is nevertheless gratifying to think that they have been dismissed at the early stage. The act is a novel and dangerous attempt to leap over the limitations of the power of the State as a sovereign, and to infringe upon the rights of citizens. It is unconstitutional, both as regards the procedure which it prescribes and as regards its substantive provisions, which seek to destroy established rights of liberty and property."

John R. Dos Passos said yesterday: "The opinion of Justice Chester has been anticipated by members of the bar who have studied the question. All these so-called anti-trust laws are, in my opinion, unconstitutional, and will be so declared, one after the other, when presented to the regular judicial tribunals. If the courts should sustain the anti-trust laws, the effect would be to declare illegal all the labor unions and organizations which have existed for years, and they would inevitably be dissolved. The history of commercial combinations shows that only about one out of every ten has been successful. One after the other they tumble to pieces without the interference of the courts."

### Coal Road Stocks Advance.

Stocks of coal-carrying railroads advanced yesterday both on Justice Chester's decision against anti-trust law and on the arrangement of the Drexel-Morgan interests in the affairs of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. As to the strike in the bituminous coal fields, local coal men say the New York market has not and will not be affected unless the strike spreads to West Virginia. President Thomas P. Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company is of this view.

# IS SHE GRACE STEVENSON?

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13.—A mysterious young woman, tall, handsome, with dark auburn hair, pretty brown eyes, pink and white complexion, soft, rich voice, cultivated manner, and every indication of a cultured lady, came to this city a few days ago, and Sunday night went to a house on Dewee's Street, in company with a young man. A reporter accidentally met her there. He had in his pocket a photograph, which had just been sent to the Lexington police by the Boston authorities as the picture of Grace Stevenson, daughter of the millionaire real estate owner, James Stevenson, who mysteriously disappeared from the Stevenson home, in Brookline, last April, and who has never been heard from since.

There was such a striking resemblance between the young lady and the picture that he showed it to her, and asked if she was the original. She said she was. After some persuasion she admitted that her name was Grace Stevenson; that she had left home because of a family misunderstanding last April; had been to Kansas City and Cincinnati, and later came here. She would give no further details, and, when an afternoon paper printed these facts today, she hurriedly left the city, going toward Cincinnati.

### SHE MAY HAVE GONE TO IRELAND.

BOSTON, July 13.—Grace, the missing daughter of James Stevenson, is now supposed to have sailed from New York for Ireland within a few days after she left her home in Brookline, although her father is said to doubt it. John Stevenson, a brother of James, has been for years a successful merchant of Belfast, Ireland, and is a manufacturer of high-grade underwear. He is twelve or fourteen years younger than James, and the two brothers never met until the Spring of 1896; within the last year, however, there has been more or less correspondence between James and John. In the course of his manufacturing life, John Stevenson had built up a sale of his product in this country, and a year ago last Spring he came to America, with the combined purpose of attending to some business in New York and visiting his elder brother in Boston.

A great intimacy sprung up between the two brothers during the months that John spent in Boston, and James's children grew fond of their uncle, and friends of the family think Grace has gone to him to escape her unhappy life at home.

# BURIAL OF SENATOR HARRIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13.—The funeral train bearing the body of Tennessee's distinguished Senator, Isham G. Harris, arrived in this city at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

At Nashville the Washington party was joined by Gov. Taylor and many State officials, including Treasurer Craig, Controller Harris, Secretary of State W. S. Morgan, Adjt. Gen. Sykes, John Thompson, Speaker of the Senate, and Morgan Fitzpatrick, Speaker of the House. Carriages were in waiting for the members of the funeral party, and a magnificent hearse, heavily draped in black, received the coffin. The Confederate Veterans, Capt. Carnes commanding, in full uniform, acted as an escort of honor. The line of march was quickly formed, and the cortège started for the First Methodist Church, at the corner of Poplar and Second Streets.

Hundreds of citizens viewed the march to the church, where the body was to lie in state throughout the morning. The coffin was placed in a large open area, where thousands of citizens viewed its contents. The area had been appropriately draped by the women of Memphis, and the scenes within the church were most impressive. Many rare floral tributes were dropped about the coffin by old friends.

The burial took place at Elmwood Cemetery late this afternoon.

# WOMEN TO BREAK STONE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—The Police Department of Kansas City began this morning working women prisoners at breaking stone, the same as the male prisoners. The Police Commissioners adopted this rule upon recommendation of Chief Quarles, who argued that women prisoners kept in idleness were not sufficiently punished. "They do not object to going to jail at all; in fact, they seem to like it," the Chief said.

The Police Commissioners have adopted regulations for the innovation. The women will wear coarse overalls, the same as the men. They will have no skirts to impede their work. The working of the women prisoners will be the first effort of the kind ever made in the State.

# GOVERNOR VISITS THE CAMP.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, N. Y., July 13.—Gov. Black paid his first visit to the camp to-day. The day was a dull, rainy one, and when the troops turned out to welcome the Governor much of the beauty of the display was lost through the soldiers having to wear their overcoats. The troops were drawn up in line on the top of the hill, and presented arms as the Governor and his escort entered camp. At the same the detachment of the Third Battery in camp fired a salute of nineteen guns. After dinner the Governor reviewed the troops from a closed carriage.

The post band played all the afternoon opposite headquarters. The Governor witnessed the evening parade and took supper with the headquarters officers. He left the camp for Troy at 8 o'clock, being escorted to the station by the officers.

# SUPERIOR-DULUTH BRIDGE.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 13.—The big steel bridge uniting Superior and Duluth was opened for traffic this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Mayor Truelsen of Duluth and Mayor Starkweather of Superior, with prominent citizens from both cities, met upon the great draw, and, in the presence of thousands of spectators, with appropriate speeches, the whistle of vessels and blare of brass bands, formally opened the great highway.

Agitation for the construction of the bridge between the cities was begun about six years ago. The centre draw is 491 feet long and weighs 2,200 tons; total length of bridge is 1,094 feet between approaches. A clear waterway of 200 feet is opened on either side of the draw pier when the span is swung. Tugs and small vessels pass under it without swinging the span, which makes the turn in twenty seconds. The structure is 58 feet wide, arranged for two railway tracks, besides street railways, wagons, and foot passengers. The cost was about $1,000,000.

# ITS GREATER NEW YORK LINE.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 13.—The Hempstead Town Board, at a meeting last evening, fixed the boundary of Greater New York so far as the town of Hempstead is concerned. Part of the town is to be included in Greater New York. Previous action was rescinded. The board yesterday decided that the boundary would be determined by the location of the inlet at the time the bill was signed and became a law. The inlet shifted 355 feet between the date of the election and the day upon which the bill was signed by the Governor.

The town election districts outside of Greater New York now number twenty-two, and the town takes in a portion of Far Rockaway, the line running through Coster Street. The new schoolhouse of Far Rockaway is to be included in the big city. The title of over 1,500 acres of land, valued at over $1,000,000, including the Isle of Wight and valuable beach land, is affected by the decision of the Town Board. The new boundary has greatly pleased a number of wealthy property owners of Lawrence, who by the decision are now included in the town and are outside of New York.

### Greenwood Lake Excursions.

The popularity of the Erie's Greenwood Lake excursions has made it necessary to put on an extra Sunday train, which will commence running on Sunday, July 18.

### Joseph Park's Gift to a Hospital.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 13.—Joseph Park of the firm of Park & Tilford to-day gave $1,000 to the Ladies' Hospital of Port Chester.


### Sound Reasons for Approval.

There are several cogent reasons why the medical profession recommend and the public prefer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters above the ordinary cathartics. It does not drench and weaken the bowels, but assists rather than forces nature to act; it is botanic and safe; its action is never preceded by an internal earthquake like that produced by a drastic purgative. For forty-five years past it has been a household remedy for liver, stomach, and kidney trouble.


# EXONERATED THE FRIAR

## Jockey Club Stewards Had His Case Under Consideration at the Brighton Beach Track.

## SUNNY SLOPE A STAKE WINNER

### The Track a Quagmire and the Sport of the Poorest Possible—Salvable, Decanter, Set Fast, Swango, and Ein Won the Purse Races.

Messrs. Belmont and Keene, Chairman and Vice Chairman of The Jockey Club, had a secret and prolonged session with Messrs. Bradford, Miller, and Hitchcock, who had acted as Stewards at the recent meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday afternoon, while the racing was in progress. They met to consider the remarkable vagaries in form shown by the horse The Friar at the Sheepshead Bay track.

Alfred H. Morris, one of the owners of the horse, and R. Wyndham Walden, its trainer, were before the Stewards for examination, and for something like an hour occupied the attention of the turf magnates in trying to explain that there was nothing wrong in The Friar's defeat in all the stake races in which he has run this year except the Broadway Stakes, at Gravesend, and the Realization, at Sheepshead Bay, both of which he won.

It was a "star chamber" investigation, of course.

The following decision was rendered:

"The Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club having presented the Stewards of the Jockey Club the result of their investigation of the races run by The Friar in his three races at that meeting and the Stewards of The Jockey Club having heard the owner, trainer, and jockey respecting the same, and being satisfied from the evidence that the owner, trainer, and jockey are not in the habit of betting, fail to find a motive for the inconsistent running of this horse. The Stewards further find from the evidence of the trainer and other evidence satisfactory to them that the horse is delicate and of a nervous disposition, capable of great performances at times and disappointing ones at others.

"The Stewards are satisfied from the thorough investigation they have made that there has been no attempt at wrongdoing."

The following officials appointed by the Saratoga Racing Association were approved: Judge—W. L. Powers; Starter—W. J. Fitzpatrick; Clerk of Scales—C. F. Ruh, Jr.; Steward—W. M. Nolan; Handicapper—W. S. Osburn. Clarence Mowbray was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Queens County Jockey Club meeting.

It is of course impossible to expect or to have anything like sport under such weather conditions, and with the Brighton Beach course no better than a quagmire. Still the card of six races was run off to the benefit of the speculators who cared to go against the game under such very uncertain conditions. Strange to say, with the exception of Ein, the winner of the last race, all the horses that won were well backed, and the layers had none the best of the players in the battle of the afternoon.

Of course the races were all raced. The opening dash made a lot of talk because some of the watchers thought that Sloane did not persevere with Domitor as he should have done, after he seemed to have the race in hand, but allowed Salvable to pass him and win. It appeared as if Domitor had an attack of "nervousness" toward the end of the run. At all events he was passed by Salvable, who got through next the rail in time to win. People have become a bit suspicious after the races recently run by The Friar, Ben Brush, Varus, and a few others.

Sunny Slope won the only stake on the card, the very properly named Nautilus, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth. After her victory the owners of the Kenilco stable, who ran second with Azure, protested the race on the ground that Sunny Slope did not carry the weight she should have done under the conditions of the race. The Stewards meet this afternoon at 1 o'clock to decide whether the protest is well founded, as the conditions were so cloudy that it was impossible to tell offhand whether the weights were correct, or if Sunny Slope carried several pounds less than she should have done. Bets were paid as the horses finished, and the decision will only affect the possession of the stake, which was worth $1,500 to the first horse.

As to the other races, the appended summaries, which give the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of them, tell the story of the results with sufficient detail:

### The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $300, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:47.

1—Salvable, P. Dunne's b. c., by Salvator-Lydia, 4 years, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Thorpe)
2—Domitor, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 96, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
3—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's br. h., 5, 116, 4 to 1.....(Doggett)

Ed Kearney, 106, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) Emotional, 96, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Refugee, 103, 8 to 1, (Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:06.

1—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., by Deceiver-Maudlin, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Vigenta, J. F. Fox's b. c., 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Barrett)
3—Dogtown, J. J. O'Keefe's b. c., 112, 7 to 2.....(Lewis)

Olney, 112, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Mr. Hunt, 112, 50 to 1, (Hanz, Inspector,) 375 to 1, (Wayside;) Spencer, 112, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Blissful, 109, 30 to 1, (Wilhite;) The Dipper, 109, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Merlin, 112, 10 to 1, (Hewett;) Regie May, 109, 25 to 1, (Sherrer;) Fulano, 109, 30 to 1, (Pickering;) Newberry, 112, 12 to 1, (Martin,) and Spunwell, 112, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:35.

1—Sunny Slope, Mrs. Jere Dunn's ch. f., by Esher-Meta, 109 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Wilhite)
2—Azure, Kensico Stable's ch. c., 114, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Fireside, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., 114, 3 to 1.....(Corbey)
4—Haphazard, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 114, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Won easily by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowance. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:40½.

1—Set Fast, Chauncey Jacobs's ch. f. by Masetto-Bandella, 3 years, 87 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Thompson)
2—Premier, James McLaughlin's ch. c., 110, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Thorpe)
3—Dr. Sheppard, Foster Brothers's b. c., 102, 6 to 1.....(Barrett)

Tom Cromwell, 109, 8 to 5, (Sims,) and Manchester, 104, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won handily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $700, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

1—Swango, P. Dunne's b. c., by Onondaga-Nirvana, 112 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Thorpe)
2—Sly Fox, F. Regan's ch. c., 117, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Doggett)
3—Storm Queen, W. Landsberg's b. f., 109, 7 to 1.....(Sherrer)
4—Eileen D., W. C. Daly's b. f., 104, 50 to 1.....(Wayshire)

Won in a canter by fifteen lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-years-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20.

1—Ein, Louis Stuart's b. c., by Eolus-Nita, 3 years, 112 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Pickering)
2—Mahoney, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 102, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Nedjed, J. P. Dildorf's ch. g., 3, 105, 20 to 1.....(Coyle)

Kinvarra, 107, 2 to 1, (Thorpe;) Motorman, 104, 20 to 1, (Wapshire;) Blazewood, 104, 20 to 1, (Collins;) Simonian, 104, 6 to 1, (Hewett;) Michael G., 104, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Diana's Daughter, 102, 30 to 1, (Barrett,) and Ormont, 120, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

# BANNOCKBURN LOSES AT OAKLEY

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Bill McGuigan's crack two-year-old Bannockburn was beaten at Oakley to-day. It was the colt's first appearance since he won the Louisville Futurity, and he failed to finish inside of the money.

MacIvor won the race, with Hampden a good second, and Dr. Black third. Bannockburn, in spite of his bad race to-day, may be matched against Hamburg, John Madden's speedy two-year-old now in the East. The racing was devoid of exciting features to-day, and the betting poor. The track was good. Strathreel was claimed out of the second race by W. E. Fielding for $725. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Molo, 108 pounds, (Clayton,) 9 to 1, won; King Bermuda, 118, (C. Reiff,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Wilson, 109, (T. Murphy,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:03¾. Bon Jour, Cob, Seaport, St. Raymond, and Ten Pins also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Proteus, 107 pounds, (Clayton,) 7 to 1, won; Strathreel, 104, (Morrison,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Lufra, 102, (T. Murphy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Motilla, Paunette, Pouting, Trimuda, Pete Kitchen, and Sir Andrew also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. MacIvor, 113 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, won; Hampden, 108, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 10, second; Dr. Black, 108, (A. Clayton,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Bannockburn and Incidental also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. A free handicap. Meadowthorpe, 109 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 8 to 5, won; Elusive, 108, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; Belle Bramble, 90, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Arlington also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Flano, 106 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 5, won; The Bachelor, 101, (Piggott,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Boose, 108, (Clayton,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47. White Oak, Honor Rasper, Dago, and Ben Naiad also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Meddler, 107 pounds, (Piggott,) 9 to 5, won; Serrano, 109, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Abe Furst, 108, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:16½. Gld Law also ran.

### Entries for Brighton Beach.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Tinge ..... 119 | Belmar ..... | 106 |
| Ben Eder ..... 114 | Estaca ..... | 102 |
| Dutch Skate ..... 114 | Cassette ..... | 101 |
| Declare ..... 114 | Orion ..... | 94 |

SECOND RACE.—For two-year olds. Five furlongs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Percy F ..... | 122 | Sanders ..... 107 |
| Brier Hill ..... | 107 | Kas ..... 104 |
| Pontifex ..... | 107 | Mr. Reeves ..... 104 |
| Danforth ..... | 107 | Peggy R ..... 104 |
| Yankee Sam ..... | 107 | |

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year olds and upward. Three quarters of a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harry Reed ..... | 126 | Hanwell ..... | 110 |
| Premier ..... | 116 | Set Fast ..... | 107 |
| Tinge ..... | 116 | Trillette ..... | 102 |
| Sir Play ..... | 114 | Prompt ..... | 100 |

FOURTH RACE.—The Distaff Stakes of $2,000, for fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L'Alouette ..... | 122 | Jilted ..... | 107 |
| Juda ..... | 119 | Ruby Lips ..... | 107 |
| Colonial Dame ..... | 114 | Fleeting Gold ..... | 107 |
| Mrs. Trowbridge ..... | 107 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hanlon ..... | 103 | Rifle ..... | 97 |
| Beaufort ..... | 98 | Templestowe ..... | 89 |

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rotterdam ..... | 114 | St. Nicholas II ..... | 114 |
| Kaiser Ludwig ..... | 114 | Hi Daddy ..... | 113 |
| Orion ..... | 114 | Successful ..... | 111 |
| Passover ..... | 114 | Nay Nay ..... | 100 |

# AMERICAN CHANCES AT HENLEY

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 13.—Anything like a forecast of the winners during the three days' racing which begins to-morrow would be exceedingly difficult, for the races are the most open in the matter of entries that have been planned here for years.

Professional oarsmen, however, are firm believers that Dr. W. S. McDowell of the Delaware Boat Club of Chicago is a very dangerous competitor. He is very much altered in form for the better, is somewhat lighter, and will row at 166 pounds. Dr. McDowell said this morning:

"I am very well. In fact, I never felt better in my life. I am confident that I gave away last year's race with Beaumont. I do not believe he will ever reach the finals; but if I meet him I certainly expect to defeat him.

"Some of the sporting critics pretend not to like my form, but they must admit that the boat travels. Personally, I think the Winnipegs will win in the Stewards' Challenge Cup race, and I expect to see New College defeat Leander. Whatever happens, I do not think the Dutchmen will win."

The Hon. E. A. Guinness of the Thames Rowing Club, who meets McDowell in the first round, said this morning: "I think McDowell in much better form than in 1895, but I mean to give him a hard row."

E. H. Ten Eyck of the Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., who rows at 162 pounds, has many admirers. Mr. Lehmann is among the most ardent, predicting that he will be a great oarsman.

Mr. Ten Eyck said to-day:

"I am in excellent condition, and like my boat immensely."

James Ten Eyck, his father, said:

"Some of the English think I am trying to conceal the boy's abilities. This is absolutely untrue. He rowed over the course yesterday morning because, after 6 in the evening, it is practically impossible to get a clear path. I told everybody who asked the exact time he made. So far as I can judge, he is rowing quite up to his best American form."

The Winnipegs are quietly confident. All say they are in excellent health and satisfied with their training, and if they are defeated it will be by better men. Their weights are as follows: Armytage, 151; Osborne, 173; Lloyd, 168, and Marks, 157. From the Henley point of view, their methods are very rough. Mr. Lehmann says they are "remarkably rough," and he thinks them decidedly unpromising on their form, but it is admitted on all sides that the boat travels at times at a terrific pace. Mr. Murphy, their trainer, says:

"Don't mind their roughness. I know the crew, and, after all, it is the business of the crew to get the boat along. Their shell was not quite satisfactory when put into new water, but, after small alterations, she is coming up all right."

Apropos of the new course, the piles have been altered in order to bring the line of Bucks side into midstream, thereby depriving the Bucks station of the advantage of the shelter of trees.

Racing opinions differ as to the value of these changes, Mr. Lehmann, Dr. McDowell, and Mr. Guinness agreeing that they offer little improvement upon the 1896 course, especially in view of the fact that two new bends have been introduced.

The Eton College crew, entered for the Ladies' Challenge Plate for eight oars, is praised in the highest terms on all sides. It is composed as follows: Chapman, bow; W. Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor; the Hon. W. C. Guinness, H. J. Hall, Lord Vivian, F. W. Ware, J. L. Phillips, the Hon. William Bunbury, stroke, and G. A. Lloyd, coxswain.

# 20-FOOTERS' RACE POSTPONED.

### Weather Too Stormy for Small Boats—To-day's Outlook Favorable.

The heavy weather of Monday was too much for several of the twenty-footers, and five of them were unable to race yesterday. This fact, together with the inclement weather, caused a postponement. The owners of the small boats, in spite of the weather, were hard at work getting ready for the next contest, which will be sailed to-day.

The Skate, Irving Cox's boat, when she capsized on Monday, lost her centreboard, and then, while being towed in, was struck by the propeller of the launch, and two planks on the starboard side opened. The Skate was hauled on to the beach at Centre Island, and the damaged bow was repaired. A new centreboard was made, and the boat will be ready to race to-day. The Mary, the boat from Indiana, lost her rudder and broke her rudder shank. This damage was repaired. The Shark, belonging to Colgate Hoyt and H. C. Rouse, ran into a rowboat at the start of the race, and some of her planks forward opened. She was taken to Cold Spring and repaired. The Arauca, owned by W. W. Howard, collided with the Idea. Very little damage was done, but Mr. Howard came to the conclusion that the Arauca's rudder was too small, and a larger one was put on. The Vagary, owned by Barclay Ward, was unable to start on Monday, because she had lost her rudder. A new rudder has been fitted, and the boat will make her first appearance in a race to-day. The Momo, Alanka, Montauk, and Keneu are in good condition.

The race to-day will be to windward and back, and a fair sailing breeze is wanted.

### Billiardist Ives Is Better.

Friends of Frank C. Ives, the billiard player, who is now in the Adirondacks for his health, received word from him yesterday. He writes that he is fast recovering his old form, and will soon be ready for a hard Winter of playing.


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# IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

## Cincinnati Developed a Batting Streak in the Fourth and Defeated the Giants.

## BROOKLYNS DOWNED AGAIN

### Philadelphia Wins a Double-Header and Pittsburgs Defeat Washington and Step into First Division — Baltimore and Cleveland Victors.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 46 | 18 | .719 |
| Cincinnati | 42 | 29 | .677 |
| Baltimore | 42 | 21 | .667 |
| New York | 38 | 24 | .613 |
| Cleveland | 35 | 30 | .538 |
| Pittsburg | 30 | 34 | .469 |
| Philadelphia | 32 | 37 | .464 |
| Brooklyn | 30 | 36 | .455 |
| Chicago | 29 | 38 | .433 |
| Louisville | 26 | 37 | .413 |
| Washington | 24 | 39 | .381 |
| St. Louis | 13 | 53 | .197 |

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 4.
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 5.
Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 3, (first game.)
Philadelphia, 9; Louisville, 7, (second game.)
Baltimore, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 4.

### Games, To-day.

New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Louisville.
Washington at Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The Giants lost to Cincinnati in a close and exciting game to-day. Both teams played snappy ball. The Reds were unable to hit Seymour until the fourth inning, when they touched him up for five singles and a triple, and four runs was the result. Attendance, 4,500. Score:

| CINCINNATI. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burke, lf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | V'n H'n, cf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Hoy, cf | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Tiernan, rf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Corcoran, 2b | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Joyce, 3b | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Irwin, 3b | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Davis, ss | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Gleason, 2b | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Beckley, 1b | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 | Warner, c | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Ritchey, ss | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Clark, 1b | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Vaughn, c | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | Holmes, cf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Breit'st'n, p | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Seymour, p | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 9 | 27 | 11 | 1 | Total | 4 | 11 | 24 | 13 | 2 |

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 .—5
New York ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 .—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Seymour, Gleason, Corcoran, Joyce, Davis. Three-base hits—Breitenstein, Corcoran, Holmes. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; New York, 8. Stolen bases—Seymour, Burke. Double plays—Clark, Gleason, Clark; Warner, Davis. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 2; off Seymour, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 4; by Seymour, 5. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

### Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Two games were played this afternoon, one being postponed from the last series. The first game was very interesting, but Louisville's errors were fatal. Evans was knocked out of the box in the first inning of the second game, and the Colonels could not overcome the lead obtained by the Quakers in the first two innings. The batting by Delehanty in both games was a feature. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 .—4
Louisville ..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and Clements; Louisville, Frazer and Wilson. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Louisville, 7. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

### Philadelphia, 9; Louisville, 7.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia ..... 5 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 .—9
Louisville ..... 0 0 1 4 0 0 2 0 0—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Louisville, 5. Base hits—Philadelphia, 16; Louisville, 12. Batteries—Philadelphia, Fifield and Boyle; Louisville, Evans, McGee, and Wilson. Errors—Louisville, 5. Umpire—Mr. Wolf.

### OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

### Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 4.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Battery errors saved the Brooklyns from a shut-out to-day. They could do but little with Callahan's pitching, while Kennedy proved an easy mark, and was batted all over the field. McCormick and G. Smith carried off the fielding honors by remarkably clever work at short. Attendance, 1,700. Score:

Chicago ..... 0 2 0 2 0 2 4 1 .—11
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 9. Base hits—Chicago, 14; Brooklyn, 7. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Kittridge; Brooklyn, Kennedy and A. Smith. Errors—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Time—1:45.

### Baltimore, 10; St. Louis, 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—Lively hitting when it was most needed allowed Baltimore to win the third game of the series with the Browns this afternoon. St. Louis hit Hoffer rather freely, Cross and Grady making home runs. Score:

St. Louis ..... 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—5
Baltimore ..... 0 0 4 0 1 0 2 3 .—10

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 5. Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Baltimore, 11. Batteries—St. Louis, Hart and Murphy; Baltimore, Hoffer and Clarke. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 4. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Time—1:45.

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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:19. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897.

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**TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.**

**The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.**

## JUSTICE CHESTER ON THE LEXOW LAW.

Justice CHESTER goes to the very heart of the so-called anti-trust law in his decision in the coal company's case. Though he turns the prosecution out of court on points relating to procedure, those points are vital. They are decided on two Constitutional principles of the highest importance, and the violation of these principles in the Lexow act was of the very essence of the unjust and mischievous purpose of the law.

In the first place, Justice CHESTER finds "that there is an attempt in this act to impose upon the Justices of the Supreme Court non-judicial functions, which cannot be sustained." In substance, the law seeks to make the Justice of the Supreme Court a tool of the Attorney General for a purely administrative purpose. The Attorney General wishes to compel certain persons to appear for examination before a referee in order that he may, if possible, make them disclose their guilt as to a criminal charge. He asks the Justice to issue an order to that effect. He submits no evidence. He only declares on information and belief, "without stating any sources of information or any grounds for the belief," that these persons have committed a crime. The Justice is required by the law to issue the order "if it appear to his satisfaction that the order is necessary." On the one hand, he has no means by which to judge whether or not the order is necessary. On the other hand, there is nothing before him requiring or admitting of judicial action. "There is no controversy, there are no issues and no parties." If he grant the order, he simply provides for taking testimony which goes to the Attorney General and on which that officer may or may not act. "The duties imposed by the statute upon the Justices," says Justice CHESTER, "are, therefore, not judicial, but are merely ancillary or auxiliary to the Attorney General in the performance of his duties." "I think," he concludes, "it was beyond the Constitutional power of the Legislature to devolve these duties upon the Justices of the Supreme Court."

The Lexow law is a bad example of a bad kind of special legislation. According to Justice CHESTER, its authors have overreached themselves. They have done so even more obviously as to the second point on which the Justice decides against them.

"In the next place," says Justice CHESTER, "I think the procedure authorized in this statute presents a serious infraction of the Constitutional rights and privileges of a witness charged with a crime." These rights are defined explicitly by the Constitution of the State. "No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The authors of the Lexow law first distinctly defied this provision of the Constitution by declaring that "no person shall be excused from answering any question that may be put to him on the ground that it may tend to convict him of a violation of the provisions of this act." Then they sought to evade the consequences of their defiance of the Constitution by declaring that the testimony given by a witness shall not be used against him in a criminal proceeding. But this is absurd. The prohibition of the Constitution is absolute and comprehensive. It does not say that a person may be compelled to be a witness against himself under certain conditions. It says that he shall not be so compelled under any conditions. The Lexow law tries to compel him in open and obvious violation of the Constitution. Justice CHESTER decides that this cannot be done.

The Justice does not find it necessary to go beyond these two points. He finds these to be fatal to the law. The case will, of course, be appealed, and it will be near the close of the year before a final judgment can be reached. If Justice CHESTER'S decision be sustained, some other means will have to be devised for carrying out the main purpose of the law. If the decision shall be reversed, there will still have to be an adjudication of that main purpose, which in our opinion is hopelessly opposed to public policy and to at least one of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution. It is a comforting reflection that the interests of the people of the State of New York are not yet completely in the hands of a single Legislature controlled by demagogues and blackmailing machine managers.

## SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

When the Dingley bill went to the Senate Sugar certificates were selling at 115.

When the bill came out of the Republican Senate caucus they were selling at 125.

When the bill went into the hands of the conference committees Sugar certificates were selling at 129.

Since the bill has been in conference the price has advanced to 137⅞.

Any one who bought the stock before the bill went into the caucus and sold yesterday, cleared about $23 on every share. If he were able to buy "on a margin," say 10,000 shares, his profits were equivalent to the salary of a United States Senator for forty-six years.

## RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICA.

It is really a distinct triumph for justice that a committee of the House of Commons should have been brought to the point of a direct and emphatic censure of CECIL RHODES. The South Africa Chartered Company has exerted in the closing years of the nineteenth century as great a political and social influence in London as during the closing years of the eighteenth was exerted by the British East India Company. It was a little more than a century ago that BURKE complained of the hopelessness of contending "against the crimes, against the vices, against the exorbitant wealth, against the enormous and overpowering influence of Eastern corruption."

It seems rather absurd to describe Mr. LABOUCHERE as the successor of BURKE. But it is nevertheless true that he is the one public man in England who has not been daunted by "the enormous and overpowering influence" of the South Africa Chartered Company, nor by the fact that nobility and "royalty" are concerned in it, and who has honestly tried to get to the bottom of the intrigue in which the figure of CECIL RHODES alone appears fully revealed and defiant.

It is a gain for decency that the committee should have censured RHODES, and with him the two Directors who were evidently cognizant of his plans. In fact, RHODES did not enable them to whitewash him. If he had shown upon the stand some of that hypocrisy and prudery of the British public which he denounced before his departure from South Africa, there is some reason to fear that the committee might have shown a disposition to meet him half way.

This RHODES did not permit the committee to do. When he avowed himself a pirate he put it out of their power to make excuses for him. It remains true that in spite of the denunciations of him, the report of the majority is a most lame and impotent conclusion. The authors point out that he seriously embarrassed both the imperial and colonial Governments and that his proceedings resulted in an astounding breach of international comity. But they do not propose that any punishment should be visited upon him beyond the assurance of their disapprobation. They even expressly deprecate "the extension of the inquiry into the administration of the Chartered Company."

Now, what RHODES did was to levy war upon a State with which Great Britain was at peace, for the pecuniary benefit of the Chartered Company, of which he is the life and soul. He used all the resources of the company for this purpose, and he also enlisted in behalf of his filibustering the Poet Laureate, FLORA SHAW, and The London Times. Such of his raiders as were caught alive the Boers let go, trusting to British justice. British justice, as administered by the courts, resulted in the punishment of these underlings. British justice, as administered by the House of Commons under the baleful influence of the Chartered Company, results in the reprimand of the author of all this mischief and the recommendation that the inquiry be not extended to the administration of the company which was RHODES'S tool.

There is no reason to apprehend any expression of popular indignation over this result. There has never been any disposition on the part of the British public to inquire too curiously into the means by which the British Empire has been extended or to prosecute successful British filibusters. Of course, it is awkward when a British filibuster does not succeed. When he "embarrasses both the colonial and imperial Governments" by organizing against a friendly power a filibustering expedition which fails, he must expect censure from the House of Commons. The popular hero of the jubilee procession in London was a gentleman whose heroism was shown in helping to conquer Matabeleland. Unhappily for themselves, the Matabeles do not shoot as straight as the Boers and they have not the same means of making their grievances known when British filibusters try to steal their country. They are only "natives."

## THE PRICE OF GAS.

It is very interesting to read the statement of the chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company. He says that since the reduction of the price of gas by the act of the Legislature there has been no decrease in the illuminating power of the gas supplied. According to another authority, the various gas companies supply 10,500,000,000 feet of gas a year. A reduction of 25 cents per thousand would therefore mean a loss of over two millions and a half in the income of the gas companies. They could make up this loss by the simple expedient of adulterating the gas and increasing the pressure of incombustible air upon the meters. Yet the chief engineer assures us that the companies have not resorted to this device, but are supplying as good gas as ever and charging one-fifth less for it, in a loyal and law-abiding spirit accepting the reduction which was enacted by the Legislature.

This is an unprecedented record for corporations which have no souls. The managers could, if they would, make as good returns to their stockholders as ever, but they would scorn to do so. It is a singular fact that the stockholders have not observed any diminution in their dividends. On the contrary, the price of gas stocks seems to be steadily increasing, in spite of the prospective cutting down of the income by a fifth. It is another singular fact that the consumers of gas have not observed any diminution in their bills. What they have observed is that the gas does not give as much light as it did before the price was reduced, and that it now takes two burners to do the work formerly done by one. This evidence of their senses is corroborated by the testimony of the official examiners, whose tests show that a gas jet has lost between one and two candle power of its illuminating quality.

The chief engineer's explanation of these facts must be that the "bulling" of gas stock is a delusion, arising from the feverish optimism which now notoriously pervades "the Street"; that the supposed loss of illuminating power in the gas is another delusion, arising from a sudden epidemic of presbyopia on the part of consumers; that their belief that they pay as much as ever for gas is a third delusion, and that the result of the official tests is a fourth. Consumers may accept or reject the explanation. What is certain is that they will get no more light and no smaller bills. Meanwhile simple householders at various places in the country are getting from the local water power electric lights at about one-quarter what they would have to pay in New York for less satisfactory gaslights.

## THE INVENTIVE MECHANIC.

A mechanic, doing daily labor with his hands, we presume, but also working to good purpose with his head, has solved a problem which was the despair of some of the best business men and some of the ablest public officials of the city. Only a week or two ago the Broadway cable railroad curve at Fourteenth Street was the theme of discussion which was at once excited and pessimistic. It was vehemently asserted in behalf of the people on the one hand that the running of the cars around this curve at great speed, which was the full speed of the cable, created a public peril too great to be endured; and on behalf of the railroad company it was retorted that it was impossible to relax the grip on the cable while on the curve, since it could not be picked up again, and that the officers of the company didn't know what in the name of Death and Apollyon they could do to mend matters. Would anybody suggest a remedy? Whereupon weird and impossible plans for the abolition of the curve poured in, until the accumulation of darkening counsel deepened the existing gloom of the situation. There seemed to be no way out, and everybody was cross.

Thereupon an employé of the company comes forward with a simple device of trivial cost, which, when applied to the grip apparatus, enables the gripman to drop and recover the cable on a curve, giving him the same control over the speed of his car at the Fourteenth Street curve that he has on a straight track. The device is put to immediate use, it works to a charm, the cars round the curve with deliberation and dignity, the halt and the blind have plenty of time to get out of the way, the public exasperation is soothed, and the matter passes from the memory of a lately excited people.

How many great inventions are due to the skill and genius of employés? In some manufacturing corporations there are scores or may be hundreds of devices and appliances that were invented by mechanics who used their brains as well as their hands. It is a useful and characteristic quality of the best American workmen to be always seeking a better way of doing their daily task. That bent of mind, when successfully directed, yields a new machine or a new process, it saves money or increases the output. It is a valuable National asset.

## SPIES.

That was an extraordinary ruling made by Judge VAN WYCK in the City Court, Chambers, in regard to the actionable quality of the word "spy" when used as a term of reproach, but unquestionably it was good law. A slander suit is not often brought on precisely that ground. In this case the plaintiff, who has a picturesquely Polish name, demands $10,000 damages for combined slander and assault. The alleged slander is confined to the employment of two terms, one of them vile and probably too common in its use to be legally slanderous if it has any meaning at all; the other that particularly irritating phrase to a person of Polish origin, "Russian spy." Probably to be called that seemed to Mr. KOLAKAWSKY, in his justifiable anger, to be slander of the very worst kind. Yet, probably, there was no actual slander, for, legally speaking, the words used must be distinctly injurious and aspersive to sustain an action of slander. Surely Mr. KOLAKAWSKY cannot be injured in his trade or profession or in his social relations in New York by being called "a Russian spy," for nobody will believe he is a Russian spy, or that persons of that calling exist here.

Yet the distinction is very fine. Not only is Mr. KOLAKAWSKY'S anger understandable, (if his allegation is true,) but it is likely that if the charge against him were written or printed, he could recover damages in a suit for libel. There the proof of actual injury is not essential if malicious intent can be proved, and when one man falsely calls another a Russian spy his malicious intent is obvious.

It is rather difficult to recover damages at law for oral defamation or slander for the reasons thus indicated. The words uttered must be false, the intent must be malicious, the actual injury must be distinctly established. It is slanderous falsely to accuse a person, in spoken words, of some criminal offense involving moral turpitude which, if the charge were true, could be punished; or of having some contagious disease which would exclude him from society; of being unfit to perform his professional duties, or of lacking integrity; to use words that would prejudice him in his profession or trade or in social life, even if the words in themselves are not actionable.

It will be seen, therefore, that Judge VAN WYCK'S decision that the word "spy" is not actionable in a suit for slander is good law, and it was a rather happy idea, in the circumstances, to point the moral for dull wits by indicating the presence, in the park near at hand, of Mr. MACMONNIES'S glorification in imperishable bronze of the spy we honor, NATHAN HALE. In history, as well as in art and literature, the spy's task and his performance of it have frequently been glorified. In spite of the general condemnation of the worthy citizen of this country who put up a stone memorial of JOHN ANDRE some years ago, most Americans take a sentimental view of that British officer and bestow upon him none of the scorn that is ARNOLD'S lot. A hero ever cherished is COOPER'S Harvey Birch, whose name and prowess are esteemed by thousands who have never read "The Spy." In a New York theatre this very year, and more recently in London, Mr. WILLIAM GILLETTE has been glorifying a spy in the drama, and the hero of "Secret Service" is an out-and-out spy, masterful in his calling and practicing all its tricks.

Still, when the word "spy" is used as a term of reproach we do not think of the heroes of fact and fiction who have been spies; and the word has an ugly sound even if it is not positively slanderous. Citing the stories of RAHAB, who is proclaimed a heroine in the Book of Joshua, or Jean Valjean would be accounted a poor excuse in law for applying to any lady or gentleman of one's acquaintance a term that might exactly fit one or the other of those celebrated personages.

## NEW YORK AT NASHVILLE.

Beginning with Monday, Oct. 11, three days are to be set apart at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition for the people of New York. The 11th is to be "Brooklyn Day," the 12th "New York State Day," and the 13th "New York City Day." The time is so chosen as to make a visit to Nashville enjoyable, and the attendance should be large.

We would suggest to the Merchants' Association that this is a matter clearly within the range of their general purpose to promote the trade of New York. Nothing serves that purpose better than personal intercourse between those who must do the trading. Nashville is a point at which large numbers of such persons, not only from its own section, but from many others, will gather. By proper organization and effort, undertaken promptly, the occasion may be made most profitable and pleasant.

On Dec. 31, 1894, the United States Civil Service Commission, of which THEODORE ROOSEVELT and CHARLES LYMAN, Republicans, were a majority, wrote as follows to the President regarding the proposition to put the Collectors of Internal Revenue under the merit system:

"We beg to add that, after a full and careful consultation with internal revenue officers who are especially familiar with the needs of the service, our conviction is strongly confirmed that nothing would so much tend to benefit the Internal Revenue Service as the classification of the deputies. Should there be a change of Administration while the internal revenue force is classified as at present, the most important and most attractive places in the service will still be left to be distributed according to the dictates of partisan greed or personal corruption. The pressure for places in the Internal Revenue Service will all be concentrated upon these deputies, and a clean sweep would be made; and when a clean sweep is made in one part the remaining force is certain to be demoralized, and may be largely changed."

Should Mr. MCKINLEY take the deputies out from the merit system, "the most important and most attractive places in the service will be distributed according to the dictates of partisan greed or personal corruption." That, indeed, would be the only object of the change.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The prevalent idea that the American man-o'-war's-man is the typical ignorant and rough sailor of the merchant marine occasionally receives a shock which shakes, but for some reason does not shatter, it. It is quite true that when Jack gets liberty after a considerable term of imprisonment at hard labor within the steel walls of a warship, he sometimes swallows more grog than is good for him and gets into trouble. But the records of the police courts in this city ought to show that this is infrequent. In foreign lands Jack is less likely to misbehave than at home, and so the silly article in a Venetian paper ought to have been discredited immediately on its appearance. But the letter of an American bluejacket published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES will certainly open some eyes. It shows that there are seamen in the forecastle who can write vigorous English and who have some sensible ideas to express. The crew of the Minneapolis does not monopolize the intelligence of the navy. Three years ago, at the conclusion of the annual cruise of the First Naval Battalion of this city, the seamen of the organization desired to give a testimonial of their esteem to the seamen of the cruiser San Francisco. One of the militiamen drew a handsome design for a smoking lamp, and a collection was taken up to have it made. Some of the cruiser's bluejackets got wind of what was going on and they sent one of their number to the chief petty officer of the militiamen. "We hear," said Jack, "that you are going to give us a smoking lamp. Now, if you don't mind, we can light our pipes at any lamp, and we'd like you to change that present. What we need most in the forecastle of this ship is a Century Dictionary. You see, we have a good many disputes about words and things, and we'd like to have an authority aboard." It is needless to say that those sailors got the lamp of knowledge.

—One of the interesting features of the Queen's jubilee procession was the line of carriages containing Ministers and special envoys from foreign lands. Even the English papers, whose sense of humor would never alarm even a Scotchman, have commented in more or less airy style on the "ineptitude of the functionaries" who put the envoy of this country in the carriage with the representative of Spain. Now, the probabilities are that the functionaries were not so guileless as they appeared. It may have been a part of that vast and inexplicable game of diplomacy which England is continually playing to exhibit as especially happy members of the happy family in her jubilee menagerie the American eagle and the Spanish bull.

—Judge ONG, who may or may not be a Chinaman in disguise, recently handed down from the bench in Cleveland a decision which would bring joy to the hearts of the anti-Raines law people in this State, if it should prove to be "good law." This decision was rendered in an action to prevent the playing of baseball on Sunday, and affects the constitutionality of a section of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. According to a Cleveland paper, "Judge ONG holds that this law is unconstitutional so far as it relates to the playing of baseball because it is impossible to prohibit the doing of anything on the first day of the week (commonly called Sunday) which it is not unlawful to do on other days of the week, simply because that day happens to be Sunday." Judge ONG ought to come to New York. He could earn fame and fortune here by ruling that the Raines law is unconstitutional because it prohibits doing on Sunday what is permitted on other days of the week. Certain afflicted barbers who would like to shave men at a profit after 1 P. M. would also rise up and call him blessed. But alas! it is altogether probable that a widespread and perverse prejudice in favor of solemn silence and peace (except near Salvation Army barracks) on the Sabbath will prevent the acceptance of Judge ONG'S ruling.

—Another beautiful story appears to be ruined by a letter written to a Boston newspaper. The Daughters of the Revolution have been exhibiting a flag said to be that flown by the Bon Homme Richard in her action with the Serapis. The story is that when the flag was shot away a Lieut. JAMES BAYARD STAFFORD jumped overboard and saved it. STAFFORD was said to be an officer on a vessel called the Kitty, captured by a British cruiser and recaptured by PAUL JONES when he took the cruiser. The flag was given to STAFFORD in 1784. The writer to the Boston paper shows that there is no such name as JAMES BAYARD STAFFORD in the records of the navy, which extend back to 1775; that the Bon Homme Richard captured only two English ships, the Drake and the Serapis; that PAUL JONES in his official report of the action with the latter mentions the shooting away of the flag, but says nothing of its rescue, and finally that, although STAFFORD is said to have got the flag from the Alliance, that ship had for a considerable time been in the hands of enemies of JONES, who would hardly have been likely to preserve his flag. The whole story does indeed seem to rest on insufficient foundations, and "A Seeker After Truth," as he calls himself, has done a good act in revealing its inconsistencies.

—An English newspaper records the case of a family made seriously sick by eating salad of which the dressing was compounded with a mineral oil known to be dangerous to the internal peace of Europe. The shopkeeper who sold the oil was very properly fined £5 and costs, and will probably believe hereafter that honesty in salad oils is more profitable than cunning. But the newspaper seizes the occasion to make the humiliating confession that "for years and years the British salad as served at most tables has been a by-word and a scandal," and adds that this is the "only well-founded reproach that can be hurled against us in this auspicious year." Yet it is impossible to avoid the recollection that many persons complained bitterly of the high prices charged by Englishmen for places from which to view the jubilee procession and that others complained because the Kings of the lower house were unable to see the Queen when they went to visit her at her own invitation. Moreover, some meddlesome busybodies have spoken in uncomplimentary terms of England's policy in regard to the Turko-Grecian troubles, and an English poet has published a book entitled "The Year of Shame." But that was last year. And what is the peace of Europe compared with a good salad, anyhow?

## PERSONAL.

—Mr. HUDSON MAXIM believes that he has solved the problem of the naval battles of the future and that he has a scheme of destruction beside which earthquake and the plague are as sucking doves. He described his plan recently before the Royal United Service Institution of Great Britain as a system of aerial torpedoes. His projectile, he declared, could be fired from ordnance at service velocities with perfect safety. His guns would be of much greater calibre and far less thickness of metal than the present guns, and his projectile, being of much thinner steel, would carry a much larger charge of explosive. For instance, a 12-inch gun would fire an 850-pound shell, but his gun would hurl an aerial torpedo weighing 2,700 pounds, of which 1,420 pounds would be picric acid. Mr. MAXIM went on to show that, taking the cost of the battleship at £1,000,000 and that of the cruiser at £100,000, a fleet of torpedo cruisers capable of destroying 1,000 first-class battleships could be produced for the cost of one battleship. This result, he confessed, was astounding, but he maintained that it was based on such a foundation in facts as at least to warrant its being placed in the category of practical probabilities. A nice, cheerful sort of a person is Mr. HUDSON MAXIM. What sort of dreams does he have?

—A dispatch from Chattanooga to THE NEW YORK TIMES about ten days ago said that on nearly all of the markers on the Government property in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park appeared the imprint of H. CLAY EVANS, the manufacturer, and that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction because of this. An authoritative communication to this paper states that the correspondent was in error. This maker's name appears only on four tablets, which were erected at the time of the dedication, and the name appeared without Mr. EVANS'S knowledge or consent. It does not appear elsewhere, though other makers' imprints do, and there does not seem to be good ground for complaint against Mr. EVANS.

—A gentleman who will henceforth be known to fame as Prof. HANKIN has proved himself to be the Sherlock Holmes of the microbe. It is told that thirteen persons sat down to dinner at Sangor in India, and that one of the dishes of which they ate was a chocolate pudding. Nine of them were afterward taken sick, and three of them had cholera, which caused the death of one. It is generally conceded that chocolate pudding is not necessarily fatal and that it is not an established home of the cholera microbe. Prof. HANKIN, therefore, set out to trace the microbe to its lair. He found the deadly thing in a water pot in the kitchen, but he ascertained that this pot had been filled at a pure spring. The dishcloth used in carrying the pot, however, had been dried on an infected sandbank. Prof. HANKIN then proceeded to demonstrate by a beautiful experiment the deadly nature of this particular pudding. He took three of the ingredients—milk, eggs, and gelatine—under absolutely sterilizing conditions; made a "culture," inoculated it, cooked it, and produced nine million cholera microbes to the cubic centimeter. Indian cooks who prepare chocolate pudding for Government sahibs in the present state of affairs in India are in danger of sudden trouble.

—ANTON SEIDL was a conspicuous figure during the London opera season which recently came to an end. The English newspapers generally agreed that his conducting of WAGNER'S music dramas was far better than that to which they had been accustomed and that one of its greatest beauties was the restraint of the orchestra so that the voice parts could be always heard and there was none of the hoarse shouting supposed to be characteristic of Wagnerian performances. J. F. RUNCIMAN of The Saturday Review, however, differed, as he usually does, with all of his colleagues. He declared that Mr. SEIDL could conduct "Lohengrin" very well, but that his reading of "Die Walküre" had been vitiated by his catering to the vulgar taste of American audiences. As we were hearing WAGNER'S music dramas superbly rendered by such artists as NIEMANN and LEHMANN when London was only hearing about them, this seems to be a remark filled with some mysterious kind of British humor.

—Sir EDWARD BRADFORD, head of the Metropolitan Police Force of London, was knighted by the Queen in the jubilee festivities. He is sixty-one years of age and had a distinguished career in the army. That he is a man of great courage and coolness is proved by the manner in which he lost his left arm. Years ago, while still an officer in India, Sir EDWARD BRADFORD was a very keen sportsman with a strong liking for that most dangerous of all pastimes, tiger shooting. One day, while engaged in this hazardous diversion, he fired at a tiger, which, only wounded, charged upon him, and bore him to the ground. Never losing his presence of mind for a moment, the intrepid hunter, with a view to preventing the infuriated animal from attacking his head, thrust within its jaws his left arm. The tiger simply gnawed it off, but the life of the cool Nimrod was saved by his comrades, who arrived in time to shoot the creature before it had time to inflict any more serious injury upon Sir EDWARD.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Maine has no naval brigade, but an attempt is to be made shortly in Portland to organize one. The city has good material.

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The citizens of Albany have contributed $117,735 for the endowment of a hospital, and subscriptions, many of them liberal, are still being made.

* * *

It is announced from Iowa that after the Republicans have made their nominations Frederick E. White, the Silver-Democratic nominee for Governor, will begin a speaking tour in Des Moines that will be continued throughout the State, until the close of the campaign.

* * *

The State authorities of Massachusetts have not yet decided where the Bradford manuscript recently received from England shall be preserved, but it will probably be kept with other prized things in a steel safe to be built in the State Library, and exposed under glass to the public during the day.

* * *

The nurserymen of Livingston County, as elsewhere, have long waged war against the woodchucks, but they are now finding them so destructive to their plants that they have determined upon extreme measures. Henceforth the cry is to be extermination, and this means a composition of ten parts of salt and one part of paris green. The woodchuck is inordinately fond of salt, and is not expected to hesitate to devour it when combined with the fatal poison.

* * *

New Jersey disputes the claim which has been made by the ill-informed in behalf of New Hampshire that that is the only State in the Union that has practiced so rigid an economy as to enable it to show last year a surplus of some $150,000 on hand. The Newark Advertiser says New Jersey had $893,747 in its Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, with all expenses paid, and the receipts of the year exceeded the disbursements by $65,881.

## A GAS COMPANY'S VICTIM.

**Although His Flat Was Closed He Received a Bill for Light.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Keep up the fight against the fraudulent monopolistic gas companies. If they would only rob one in the gentlemanly manner of a Claude Duval it would not be so bad, but their ways are those of a Bill Sykes.

My flat was closed during the month of June up to the 26th, my family and myself being out of the city, having left May 29. Before leaving I called at the office of the Consolidated Gas Company at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, told the clerk to whom I was referred that the flat would be closed, and requested that bills should be sent to my office, giving him my business card. This request he promised to comply with. But on our return to our flat we found bills for May and June, with a notice to the effect that unless the bills were paid by June 29 the gas would be cut off. We had used no gas in June, but the bill for the portion of the month which had elapsed was larger than for the corresponding portion of May, when we used the gas.

My wife went to the office at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, and when she told of my request that bills be sent to my office, was called—almost in so many words—a liar. Of course no attention was paid to her statement that no gas had been used in June. She simply had to pay the bill or go without gas.

I admit that the gas companies are frequently defrauded by consumers who do not pay their bills, but so are other tradespeople, and such bad debts should not be visited on those who act honorably, by the companies. Still less should ladies be insulted by irresponsible, ten-dollar-a-week clerks, whose only protection lies in the fact that they are the representatives of a powerful gang of thieves.

I inclose my business card, and shall be glad to have you make what use you wish of this letter, so long as you don't make public my name. If you were to do that, I fear my gas bills would be trebled.

WEST SIDE.

New York, July 13, 1897.

## BIRDS, WINGS, AND MILLINERY.

**Law Still Permits This Kind of Trimming on Women's Hats.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Much stress has been laid by the Audubon Societies of the State of New York upon the wearing of birds, bird wings, and plumage, and in their efforts to discourage the wearing of such millinery trimming they have practically overreached themselves. Chapter 699 of the Laws of 1897, which was signed by the Governor May 22, simply refers to the protection of wild birds within the domain of the State of New York. This law has no reference whatever to the wearing of imported birds, wings, or plumage of birds or to having them in possession or in making an effort to sell the same. A bill which would discourage the handling of these commodities by merchants in the State of New York, as well as by milliners, was introduced by Mr. ABELL of Brooklyn in the Legislature at its last session, but it failed to become a law for want of the Governor's signature, and in consequence it is not a misdemeanor or violation of the law for any one to wear birds, bird wings, or plumage as a millinery ornament, to have the same in possession, or to offer the same for sale.

The publication of the above will be a source of information to many of your readers who are engaged either in the wholesale or retail millinery business throughout the State, and who are about to make their purchases for the Fall season.

CHARLES W. FARMER,
Editor of The Millinery Trade Review.
New York, July 13, 1897.

## REAL INDEPENDENCE WANTED.

**Next Mayor Must Not Be a Creature of Either Machine.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

While it is to be regretted, we are, nevertheless, under a system of controlment. This is a sad commentary on a high conception of what we claim as self-government. We may submit to the one, but what the people would consent to is quite another matter. This suggests the inquiry: Why is it that our system of rule does not sufficiently comprehend our necessities? Perhaps reverence for the founders of the system blinds us to the fact that, being human, they might have erred.

To be broad in this inquiry, we should consider the potent influences that cloud our just and conservative analysis of the situation. Many of our citizens received their early impressions of government under a still more centralized system. Then, again, party prejudice, narrowness in morality, and a lack of sufficient information regarding questions at issue make a fixed and universal sentiment in a given direction difficult, if not impossible.

Partisan associations seem to be planned so as to divide the community, to the end that one-half may watch the other half. But, if we had an arrangement whereby each intelligent entity is left free to assert independent opinions, then, in due proportion to the excellence of the sentiment and the forcefulness with which it is presented, would it sway the public mind healthfully. But, if earnest citizens fully realize our wants and have in mind a certain citizen who could best execute the existing laws, and carry with him the confidence of every full-fledged citizen, it might be impossible to elect him.

That city is poor, indeed, with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, which has only one moral and upright man in it worthy of becoming a candidate for Mayor, particularly against an organization celebrated for its misrule. Now, there is a game, which Republicans have often repeated, by which they secure the nomination of their man. They will claim for him neutrality and indorse him after a nominal nomination by some fusion. After he is elected by a union of parties, or a union of factions, to claim the result of the united action as a Republican victory, simply because he has once been a Republican, is all wrong. But the Republicans do this thing every time, and it goes far to keep the corrupt portion of the Democratic party in numerical strength. In fact, no more effective way could be adopted to keep conservative Democrats from joining a fusion move.

If we are to have an independent Mayor for this great city, let him not, in any way, be a creature of either the Tammany or Republican machine. Then give him abundant power, have it understood that he is to enforce the laws. Laws well enforced make it necessary that they be more carefully planned.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.
West Farms, New-York City, July 13, 1897.

**Non-Partisans for Low and Fitch.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The respectable part of the community, those who want to read "all the news that's fit to print," and nothing more, appreciate THE TIMES and its work, as your increasing circulation and your advertising columns indicate. Your efforts to secure the election of the right kind of man for Mayor are also having an effect which anyone who has eyes and ears can perceive. The politicians will find that the people have the bit in their teeth in this Mayoralty business. The common consent to keep the Controllership out of politics by renominating Fitch is not more pronounced than the common determination that the Mayor of Greater New York must be a man equal to the place. Every good citizen is encouraged by the noble work which THE TIMES is doing, both in its editorial and news columns. Give us a ticket of the best without regard to party, and "Low and Fitch" is the ticket for me. HONEST MONEY.

New York, July 13, 1897.

**Sick Babies' Fund.**

A check of $50 from B. Mayer of Catskill, N. Y., has been received at this office, to be appropriated to the use of sick babies. The gift has been turned over to the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society, and is gratefully acknowledged by that organization.

## NUGGETS.

**Exhilarating Sports.**

"Do you believe you would enjoy golf?"

"I think so. I used to go wild over croquet."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**For Restful Pleasure.**

"Where shall we go this Summer?"

"I don't care; only let's go to some place that we won't have to read up on."—Chicago Record.

**Not All Do It.**

"Any fool can write a novel," said Griggle. "You can make things come out just as you want them to."

"Very true," replied Dixon, "but you must admit that there are some fools who do not write novels."—Boston Transcript.

**Queer Mrs. Brusk.**

"That was a bad break Mrs. Brusk made."

"What did she do?"

"Why, her husband gets $1,200 a year, and she said she wouldn't give even a dime to help send our five-thousand-dollar clergymen to the seashore."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## THE FORGOTTEN EPISTLE.

From The Washington Star.

I found it again—an old letter,
'Twas written long, long years ago,
In my younger days, when
The heart guided the pen,
Nor waited on reason so slow.
And each line seemed a magical fetter
That linked me anew to the past.
She was there, as of yore,
But we breathed them no more—
Vows too sweet and too fragile to last.

Yet her voice with its music came ringing
Again in my wondering ears,
And in radiance there
Shone the glint of her hair
A lustre undimmed by the years,
And my brain of a sudden seemed swinging
And my cheek seemed to light into flame
As I gazed at the place
Where I'd lingered to trace
"Yours Forever," and then signed my name.

There is no one to care for my sighing
As I look on the paper so worn.
And I try to be cold
And seem careless and bold,
Yet I shudder and think of her scorn.
For the writing is mine past denying,
And in my mind's eye I can see
How the jury will grin
When the lawyers begin
On that letter marked "Exhibit B."

# CECIL RHODES TO BLAME

## Parliamentary Commission Lays the Transvaal Raid on His Shoulders.

## BEIT EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE

### The Cape Colony Premier's Proceeding Declared to Have Resulted in an Astounding Breach of International Comity—Labouchere's Minority Report.

LONDON, July 13.—The Parliamentary South Africa Commission that has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid has agreed upon its report.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a summary of the conclusions of the committee. The report will express an emphatic opinion that, whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes's conduct in subsidizing, organizing, and stimulating an armed insurrection against the Government of the Transvaal.

A heavy responsibility, according to the report, remains with Rhodes, despite the fact that at the last moment Dr. Jameson invaded the Transvaal without Rhodes's direct sanction.

The gravity of Rhodes's transaction is weightily expressed by the committee, who find "that he seriously embarrassed both the Imperial and Colonial Governments; that his proceedings resulted in an astounding breach of international comity; that he utilized his position and the great interests he controlled in order to assist and support revolution, and deceived the High Commissioner, as well as concealed his views from the members of the Colonial Ministry and the Directors of the Chartered Company."

The committee is of the opinion that of the Chartered Company Directors who were examined only Mr. Beit and Mr. Maguire were cognizant of the plans of Rhodes, and, as Beit was intrusted with the money to promote a revolutionary movement, he must share the full responsibility for the consequences.

The report adds that Newton also failed in his duty, but in a less degree.

The committee, in conclusion, unite to condemn the raid, but at the same time they express the opinion that nothing will be gained by proceeding with the proposed extension of inquiry into the administration of the Chartered Company. They declare Lord Rosmead and Mr. Chamberlain and the Under Secretaries of the Colonial Office blameless, on the ground that there is no evidence that any of them was in any sense cognizant of the plans for the raid. But they pronounce Sir Graham Bower, Imperial Secretary of the High Commissioner, guilty of grave indiscretion in that he failed to decline to receive from Cecil Rhodes confidential communications wholly incompatible with the duty he owed the High Commissioner.

A voluminous minority report presented by Mr. Labouchère finds that the plan for the raid was concocted by Beit and Rhodes and sought to be carried out through Phillips, Hammond, Col. Rhodes, (Cecil Rhodes's brother,) and Leonard. It was devised, according to Mr. Labouchère, in order that certain wealthy men might become more wealthy.

"Rhodes," continues the report, "may possibly be influenced to a certain extent by a vague and hazy idea of a vast African federation under the British flag, in which he would play the leading part, but he was also influenced and is influenced by financial considerations."

Mr. Labouchère does not consider that certain high personages in the Board of Directors of the Chartered Company did their duty while he thinks that Rhodes and Beit merit "severe punishment" for a raid which is "one of the most disgraceful episodes of our country's history."

The minority report concludes as follows:

"We regret that the alleged complicity of the Colonial Office has not been probed to the bottom in order the more effectually to remove any idea that there may have been some truth in the statements of certain witnesses that the secret aims of Cecil Rhodes were more or less clearly revealed to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain."

### EDITOR IN ACCIARITO'S PLOT.

ROME, July 13.—The Opinione says overwhelming evidence has been obtained against Cherubino Tranta, the manager of the Socialist journal Avanti, showing him to have been concerned in a plot with Pietro Acciarito, who recently made an attempt upon the life of King Humbert, to assassinate the King. Many other arrests will, it is understood, be made shortly.

### MRS. HAY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, July 13.—Mrs. Hay, the wife of the United States Ambassador, had a narrow escape from serious accident to-day. While driving with Col. Hay, the pole of an omnibus penetrated the panel of the carriage at a point where Mrs. Hay's head had rested only a moment before.

Had she not shifted her position when she did a fatal injury would have been almost unavoidable. The driver of the omnibus has been arrested.

### NO SHOW AGAINST JAPAN.

LONDON, July 13.—The Globe, commenting upon Japan's attitude toward Hawaii, says:

"The Japanese know precisely the strength of the American navy, and are perfectly aware of their own superiority. It does not require the knowledge of an expert to foresee that in an ocean conflict the United States would make a poor showing. It is morally certain that the Japanese ships would ravage the Pacific coast if the United States once became involved in hostilities with Japan. In that event Spain would have an opportunity of which she would hardly fail to take advantage."

### AMERICAN SAVED FROM SUICIDE

LONDON, July 13.—Special dispatches from Paris received here this afternoon say that a man giving his name as Richard Cartwright and his address as 2136 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, attempted to commit suicide to-day by jumping from the second story of the Eiffel Tower.

He was prevented from carrying out his intention by tower officials, who seized him as he was climbing over the railing surrounding the tower. Cartwright was released by the officials upon his declaring that he had lost his head owing to the excessive heat.

### STRUGGLE WITH ENGINEERS.

LONDON, July 13.—The strike of engineers is apparently to be a long and fierce struggle, to be settled only on the basis of the survival of the fittest.

Both the masters and the men have refused all offers of arbitration, including the offer of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade.

The lockout began this morning. As a retaliatory measure, the engineers are calling out the remainder of the men, and by this evening no fewer than 100,000 engineers will be idle.

Already the yards of several large firms have been picketed. The London firms that have joined in the lockout now total forty. Among them are such important concerns as the Otis Elevator Company, the Westinghouse Brake Company, Frazer & Chalmers, and the Brush Electric Engineering Company.

### MONSOON OVER IN INDIA.

LONDON, July 13.—The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, telegraphs from the west coast that the monsoon died away on June 25, and that the weather throughout the country has been fine. Burmah is still receiving a good supply of rain, and a good rain is now falling again on the west coast and in Southern Bombay and Mysore. A fair amount of rain has fallen in the last three days in the Central Povinces, parts of Bengal, and the Northwest Provinces, but Bombay, Deccan, and Madras are still without rain.

If the monsoon again advances the damage will not be very great, but the situation is serious where large areas have been sown. Elsewhere the work of sowing has been suspended, and many persons are returning to the relief works. There is a great scarcity of fodder in Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Berar, and part of the Central Provinces, and prices are gradually rising.

### AMERICAN WOMAN DROWNED.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch from Brussels received yesterday announced that the body of a woman, aged about thirty-five years, and well dressed, with linen marked "S. D.," had been picked up in the sea off Ostend. On the body were found several letters addressed "Mrs. C. Dakyns, 28 Upper Bedford Place, London." Inquiries made there, according to a morning newspaper, show that Mrs. Dakyns was a rich American woman, who had lived there formerly. She was engaged to be married to a gentleman who was drowned when the steamer Drummond Castle was lost.

This terrible blow, aggravated by financial losses, caused Mrs. Dakyns to suffer from depression, and she often threatened to drown herself. A couple of months ago she left Bedford Place and went to live at 82 Great Russell Street. The proprietor of the boarding house at that number says Mrs. Dakyns paid her board bill on Saturday and left the house, saying that her boxes would be called for the following week.

The proprietor said: "I believe she belonged to one of the best American families and that she was a relative of Grover Cleveland."

### BERING SEA SEAL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, July 13.—L. H. Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine, who was summoned to London in connection with the Bering Sea seal controversy and the Belgian and German trade treaties, said to the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day:

"Since my arrival I have conferred with John W. Foster, the United States Special Commissioner, on the sealing question, and with the British Colonial Office. The latest phase of the matter is a proposal emanating from the United States Government that the American, Canadian, and British Seal Commissioners should meet this Autumn, return to the sealing grounds, and, in conjunction with officials specially representing the Governments concerned, consider the situation in the light of the later facts collected by specialists.

"This plan was submitted by Mr. Foster only a few days ago. Nothing can be done this season, and Great Britain has decided that there are insufficient data to justify any change. The fact is that the Americans have never loyally accepted the Paris award and have never accepted the fact that the sealing herd, as a herd, is not more theirs than ours.

"It seems that their movement now is more or less controlled by the idea of getting the Paris award altered. From the evidence which I have examined, I am strongly of the opinion that, if the interests of the sealers themselves are to be regarded, they cannot stand a further loss of rights."

#### Route to the Yukon District.

LONDON, July 13.—A large deputation, headed by former Agent General Beeton of British Columbia, waited to-day upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, and urged upon him the expediency of opening up a route to the Yukon district. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government was alive to the importance of assisting in every way the mining interests of British Columbia, and promised to propose an appropriation for exploration purposes.

#### Librarian Dewey Reads a Paper.

LONDON, July 13.—The International Congress of Librarians listened to a paper to-day by Melvil Dewey of Albany, N. Y., on "The Relation of the State to the Public Library," and pleading for an extension of legislation favorable to such institutions. The paper took strong grounds against sensational newspapers, which it condemned as a source of unutterable evil.

#### Argentina's Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says that Dr. Costa, Minister of the Interior, has resigned his portfolio owing to his having been nominated for the Vice Presidency. Dr. Bermejo has resigned from his post as Minister of Justice with a view of opposing the election of Gen. Roca as President.

#### Barney Barnato's Horses Sold.

NEWMARKET, July 13.—Ten horses belonging to the late Barney Barnato, the South African mining king, were sold today on Newmarket Heath for good prices. The highest figures were reached by the stallion Worcester, which was bought by Lord Marcus Beresford for 2,500 guineas.

#### Heavy Sea Floods Callao.

LIMA, Peru, July 13, (via Galveston.)—A very heavy sea was running last night and a part of Callao was flooded. To-day the fire engines of the town have been engaged in pumping the water from the cellars of some of the houses. No serious damage has resulted from the inundation.

#### Foreign Notes of Interest.

MADRID, July 13.—Official dispatches from Manila, Philippine Islands, report the capture of Masugbu. A large number of influential chiefs, including Aquinalbo, have submitted.

LONDON, July 13.—Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, took his seat today for the first time as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the occasion of a hearing on the Canadian appeal case.

LONDON, July 13.—One hundred and eighty members of the Pan-Anglican, or Lambeth, Conference attended a special service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, to-day, and afterward were received by the Queen, to whom they presented an address.

### YESTERDAY'S HEAVY RAIN.

The rain that fell to the extent of an inch and three-quarters in this section of the country yesterday supplied a long felt want to agriculturists. To the city it brought a humidity averaging close up to the limit of 100 per cent., which, in fact, at times it reached.

Thus it happened that, with a temperature that was as low as 68 degrees at 6 A. M., and no higher at any time during the day than 76 degrees, which it reached at 2 P. M., there was a disagreeable mugginess added to the sloppiness that gave to New Yorkers no pleasant change from the weather which has of late afflicted them.

The average temperature was really ideal for a Summer day, being 72 degrees. There was, however, one case of heat prostration.

There was but little wind during the day, and what there was came from between east and south. It freshened up last night, though, and at 9:30 was blowing twenty-four miles an hour from the southeast.

There was rain generally along the coast, being very heavy down in North Carolina. Cloudy or fair without rain marked the condition of the rest of the country except in the lake region, where there were light showers. The Central States enjoyed normal temperature, but in the far West the mercury was on the rampage up in the nineties.

#### BRIGHTON TRACK SUBMERGED.

The east end of Coney Island last night resembled a sunken island with the big building sticking up out of the water. The high tides, which made themselves felt on Sunday and again on Monday, were higher than ever yesterday, and when the tide came in last night the water rose as it has not been known to do before in years.

The Brighton Beach race track is under four feet of water, and is badly damaged. The Brighton Beach race track was under completely surrounded by water and the guests were prisoners until morning.

#### Social Democracy Meets.

The new Social Democracy Branch that was organized last week at 212 East Broadway, hired a hall last evening at 165 East Broadway, and held another meeting there. Chairman Isaac A. Hourwich did a great deal of the talking. He said that, in reply to a question put to him why he and his friends left the Social Labor Party when the principles of both were the same, he referred to Joseph's dream where the sun and moon and eleven stars bowed to him. The Social Democracy, he believed, was the Joseph of America, and in course of time the old Socialists and all the States would bow to it.

#### Found Water at 1,000 Feet.

After six months of drilling for a well on Hoffman Island, one of the Quarantine islands, in the lower bay, used for the detention of "suspects" taken from infected vessels, water has been found at a depth of 1,000 feet. It is of excellent quality. Heretofore the water supply had to be furnished by New York Croton, taken to the island in water boats.

# CUBAN PATRIOTS HOPEFUL

## Leaders in Disguise May Be Among the Men Who Have Reached Jamaica.

## MANY SUCCESSES IN BATTLE

### Election of a President Began in May and the Result to be Known in September — Garcia, Masso, Capote, and Hernandez Nominated.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 6.—As I cabled to The Associated Press yesterday, twelve Cubans, the last survivors of an insurgent camp in the district of Camaguey, reached Rio Nuevo, a little port on the north side of the island, a few days before, in an open boat.

They were in a terrible condition of exhaustion, as they had been seventy hours in making the passage. The little craft, which had been constructed in the camp just before their departure, was found to leak in several places, and, owing to the high winds and heavy seas, they were compelled to take turns at bailing her in order to keep from being swamped.

Again and again they were on the very verge of destruction, the waves washing over the boat, filling her to the very thwarts. After three days of constant anxiety and struggling they managed to put in at Rio Nuevo in a pitiable condition.

The names of the crew are as follows: Dr. Gonzal Garcia Vieta, a Lieutenant Colonel; Commanders Miquel A. Varona and Felix V. Preval, Capts. Arthur R. Joice and Luis K. Miranda, Lieuts. Carlos Bordelois and Carlos Morena, Sub-Lieuts. Juan Veneter, Adolphus Casonovas, Alberto Diaz, Juan Calbdevin, and Lorenzo Vicente. During the voyage Carlos Morena acted as pilot and several of the others as sailors. It is suspected by the authorities here that some of these names are not genuine, and that among the party are several important revolutionary leaders who have business in New York, and who are traveling incognito.

It will be remembered that last year Carlos Roloff, the expeditionary expeditions to Cuba, arrived in Jamaica under the nom de guerre of Charles Roberts, and described himself as an American journalist. It was not until after his departure for Cuba that the Spanish Consul in Kingston became aware of his real character. Whether the suspicions of the Government are well founded or not, it is hard to say at present, but in a few days the real facts will probably become known.

Of the twelve men composing the party four are invalids. Dr. Vieta is now lying in Kingston, tenderly cared for by the local Cubans, suffering from a sickness induced by exposure to the hardships of the sea. Another has a bullet wound in the thigh, a third a bayonet wound in the shoulder, and a fourth is not expected to recover from an internal complaint aggravated by the severe effects of the voyage.

But their spirits are not daunted. Gleefully they talk of the successes of the rebels and of the defeats of the Spaniards. Their privations and sufferings are, they say, as nothing compared with what the Spanish troops are undergoing, and the fire of patriotism burns in their bosoms with the same unquenchable ardor as it did nearly three years ago.

I managed to obtain a short interview with some of these men on the day after their arrival. They complained bitterly of the actions of the British officials, for the visiting health officer had arbitrarily seized a number of important letters and dispatches designed for the Cuban Junta in New York. They had protested against this action, but the officials replied that a breach of the postal regulation act had been committed and that the letters must be forfeited as a penalty.

My first inquiry was with reference to the rumor that Gen. Maximo Gomez had been killed. This was treated by all the patriots as simply a canard circulated by the Spanish in the hope of persuading a few deserters to join their ranks. At the time the party left Cuba Gen. Gomez was in good health and sanguine of the result of his campaign. He was then in command of a strong force and not in the vicinity where, according to the Spanish report, he had met his death.

"The revolution," said Morena, "is principally confined at the present moment to the Orient and Camaguey districts. The Spaniards are in possession of one or two small places, but they suffer very severely from the want of food and ammunition. Their troops are decimated by sickness, and numbers are deserting every day to join the ranks of the insurgents. They are afraid to venture far, as their forces are so small, and it is only when a passing column reinforces them that they make a sally in search of supplies."

From other members of the party I learned that a battle was fought at Camaguey, in which the rebels were completely successful. They received word that convoys of food were being sent from Bayamo to Jiguana and gathered to the number of 3,000 under the command of Gen. Garcia. On the scouts reporting that the convoy was in sight, they made a sortie and a fierce contest of some hours' duration ensued.

The Spanish troops outnumbered their adversaries in the proportion of two to one, but, in spite of their fierce defense, the Spaniards were utterly routed, leaving a large number of dead and wounded upon the field. The Cubans also suffered considerable loss, but to nothing like the same extent as the Spaniards, whose dead were numbered by hundreds. The Cubans captured the supplies and secured also a large number of rifles, with several cases of ammunition.

The town of Iguana was also the scene of a terrible conflict, but Gen. Garcia and his troops were again victorious. After driving out the Spaniards with a great loss of life, they took possession of the town.

Dr. Vieta says that the Cuban troops are in good health and have a good supply of food and ammunition. All are well armed, and the principal difficulty is to keep them in clothes.

He also assures me that the election of a President was commenced in the month of May, and that there has been a genuine display of patriotic feeling on the subject among the Cubans. The result will not be made known until September, but the candidates are Gen. Garcia, Gen. Masso, and Señor Capote. Dr. Hernandez was also among the nominees.

#### INSURGENTS DRIVEN BACK.

HAVANA, July 13.—According to official reports, Col. Almendarel has had an engagement in the Pozo Mountains, Province of Matanzas, with an insurgent band, compelling them to retire, leaving fifteen of their number dead upon the field. The Spanish lost four killed and nine wounded. On the same authority it is stated that the Balcares Battalion, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, have killed eleven insurgents.

To-morrow the trial by court-martial of seven persons will be begun here. Among the prisoners to be arraigned is Mrs. Desdedit Albeau, who is charged with having carried dispatches for the insurgents.

Dispatches to the authorities from Trinidad announce that the surrender of insurgents in large numbers continues. Among those who have thus far given themselves up are a number of prefects and other officials.

Owing to trouble in Cienfuegos, arising from the confiscation of 1,700 packages of merchandise on trains because of the failure of the consignors to comply with the decree issued by Captain General Weyler on Jan. 1, the military authorities last night and this morning arrested several merchants The prisoners were not kept long in custody, however, being released after having been examined.

#### SPANISH SCORN FOR GEN. LEE.

##### The Avisador Comercial of Havana Attacks His Ruiz Report.

HAVANA, July 13, (via Key West, Fla.)—The Avisador Comercial, a political and commercial daily, in a leading editorial article, makes a bitter attack upon United States Consul General Lee on account of his report to the Government at Washington on the Ruiz case. The paper says:

"Crediting Consul General Lee with some good judgment, we cannot but have compassion for him, believing him to be ashamed of his report. The text of the report has been published in Havana, and the Spanish residents show their chivalry by not even displaying their scorn for one who has included so many falsehoods in his report. Can there be a more ridiculous stand than that taken by Gen. Lee? His tale of horrors, based upon a prisoner being alone in his cell, wifeless and childless, has gone to the wall. The Spaniards of Havana have read it with indignation or hilarity, and have shown Gen. Lee that certain of the monstrous acts related are only capable of execution by those who conceive them.

"Probably Gen. Lee has conceived them because he has witnessed them in his country and among his people, where the lynching of prisoners is esteemed by the authorities as legal. The Spanish people are too noble, generous, and chivalrous to descend so low. They treat with respect even those whom they despise, and this is proved by the manner in which Gen. Lee has been treated, in spite of the horrors and foolishness contained in his report.

"We will not even insinuate that in the $40,000 indemnity he asks for the widow of Dr. Ruiz his commission was his principal object, but this the least malicious person might infer after Lee's request for $50,000 with which to relieve suffering Americans, who do not exist here. The Spanish people are brave, not savage, and do not torment defenseless prisoners. They do not lynch their prisoners, nor are they guilty with the rebels here of the cruel and terrible carnage indulged in by Lee's fellow-citizens during the war of the rebellion.

"Were we vengeful instead of noble, Lee would not be in the position he is now in, after his insults. He knows that the Spaniards do not regard him as a brave, important enemy in Cuba.

"Any other Government than that at Washington would find cause in the Ruiz report to pigeon-hole it for fear of ridicule. But if such are the diplomats and Generals of the United States, what kind of folks must the rest of the people be?"

#### PANCHO RIVERA KILLED?

##### Pablo Oliva and Sixteen Followers Said to Have Surrendered.

HAVANA, July 13.—Official advices from Pinar del Rio announce that the insurgent leader Pancho Rivera has been killed, and that Pablo Oliva, another leader, has surrendered to the authorities, with sixteen of his followers.

#### DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Carlos and Ricardo Iglesias, brothers of President Iglesias of Costa Rica, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Alene, en route for Philadelphia, where Mrs. Carlos Iglesias and her children are staying.

Emile Lore, French Consul at San José, Costa Rica, en route for Paris, and J. R. Chenet, until recently Haitian Consul General in Costa Rica, also going to Pairs, were among the arrivals in the Alene.

Another passenger who embarked at Kingston was Mrs. Bartholo Maso, Jr., wife of Col. Maso, whose father is Vice President of the Cuban Republic. She was one of the wealthiest women in Cuba. When her husband joined the expedition which started from New York for Cuba in 1895 under Gens. Carrillo and Aguirre, she left Cuba and established her home in Kingston. She is visiting in Brooklyn.

# JOHN BRADBURY FORGIVING.

### Waiting Here to Welcome His Repentant Wife, Who Is Hurrying East—Not Found at Hotels.

John Bradbury of Los Angeles, Cal., the millionaire, whose pretty wife recently eloped from that town with H. Russell Ward, a middle-aged Englishman, and repented after she and her associate had both been arrested in San Francisco, is in this city. Mrs. Bradbury, who has been released on her own recognizance, is now en route for the East to meet her husband here and effect a reconciliation, while Ward is held in default of $2,000 bail.

It is understood that Mr. Bradbury has agreed to condone his wife's offense, and the reunion will be held somewhere in this city, probably at the home of one of Mr. Bradbury's friends here.

John Bradbury came to New York five days ago with his stepmother, Mrs. L. Bradbury, and her son, Louis. All three went to the Waldorf and made particular efforts to avoid publicity. Mr. Bradbury yesterday afternoon paid his bill at the Waldorf and sent his baggage to a west side stable, the employee of which say that they were to deliver it at the Empire Hotel. At that house, however, it is denied that Mr. Bradbury is a guest. He has left the Waldorf, at any rate, without revealing his destination.

A telegram came for him at noon yesterday, it is said, after which he told his stepmother that "Lucy" would be here to-morrow, that he had it all arranged to meet her, and was to telegraph his plans that afternoon. He was making inquiries yesterday about the sailing of European steamships.

Among those who inquired for the Bradburys at the Waldorf in vain last night was a former Los Angeles man, who said he knew the Bradburys well. He declared that "Johnny" Bradbury was the son of James Bradbury, who came from Maine to California to make a fortune in wool raising and mining, and that his mother was an Indian squaw, the elder Bradbury's first wife. He added that "Johnny" was a "high roller" before his marriage.

"Lucy Banning," he added, "was a very spirited girl before she became Mrs. Bradbury. She is the daughter of Thomas Banning, the late owner of the Santa Catalina Islands and a wealthy railroad man, who also monopolized the coal trade of Los Angeles.

"Johnny Bradbury's fortune is held in trust by Judge Bicknell, and all he can spend is what the trustee gives him, besides his stepmother's allowances."

#### NO SECRECY IN IT.

A report was published yesterday that the indictment charging Abraham Tangroosa with arson had been quashed quietly at the suggestion of the District Attorney's office. Tangroosa had been charged with setting fire to the five-story tenement at 232, 234, and 236 Cherry Street on the night of April 14 last. Assistant District Attorney Milliken, who has charge of arson cases, said yesterday that there had been no secrecy whatever in the quashing of the indictment.

The proprietor of the tenements complained to the police that a man named Kopolinsky had been trying to blackmail him by threats of denouncing him as having burned the tenements. So arrangements were made with the police to give the blackmailer marked money. This was done and Kopolinsky was arrested and declared that the proprietor had burned the place. The Fire Marshal made an investigation, but could not find any traces of incendiarism, as the buildings were burned to the ground.

The testimony of the attempted blackmailer was entirely unsupported. It was the opinion of Fire Marshal Mitchel that no case of arson could be made out. So the indictment was quashed.

#### The Drowned Actor.

Davenport Bebus, the actor who was drowned in the North River on Sunday, was well known as a player of minor parts with "Billy" Florence, Lawrence Barrett, and others. He was connected with the stage of this city for twenty-five years. His body was removed yesterday from the Morgue to the house of Joseph H. Bebus, his brother, at 310 West Thirty-fifth Street. The funeral services will be held there this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of a committee of the Actors' Fund, and the interment will be in Greenwood.

#### Mr. Drexel's European Cruise.

A. J. Drexel's steam yacht Margarita arrived yesterday from Queenstown, after a ten days' voyage. Mr. Drexel and a party of friends made an extended cruise in European waters, reaching Spithead in time for the jubilee naval parade and subsequently disembarking at Southampton. The yacht coaled at Greenock and then proceeded to Queenstown, whence she started for home waters. An iceberg was sighted on Thursday last in latitude 46 degrees 51 minutes, longitude 47 degrees 2 minutes.

#### Georgia Visitors Scattering.

The visiting Georgians are beginning to scatter to New England and Canada. Thirty-five of them will go to Toronto to-morrow to attend the convention of the Epworth League. The party will, however, make New York its headquarters for three weeks, and from here they will take short trips to different points of interest.

#### Ohio Valley Railroad Sold.

HENDERSON, Ky., July 13.—Alexander P. Humphrey of Louisville and Adrian H. Joline of New York to-day bought the Ohio Valley Railroad at the upset price of $1,050,000.

# PROF. A. M. MAYER'S DEATH

## One of the Leading Writers on Physics in the United States.

## PROFESSOR AT 20 YEARS OLD

### Had Been Teaching in Stevens Institute, Hoboken, Since 1871, Besides Preparing Many Scientific Papers and Inventing Instruments.

Dr. Alfred Marshall Mayer, one of the leading physicians of this country and for the past twenty-six years Professor of Physics at the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, died yesterday at his Summer residence, in Maplewood, N. J., after a protracted illness.

Prof. Mayer was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1836. His father was Charles F. Mayer, a member of the Baltimore bar, and an uncle, Col. Brantz Mayer, was the founder of the Maryland Historical Society.

He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, but left when only sixteen years old to enter the workshop and draughting room of a mechanical engineer, where he remained two years. He then devoted two years to the study of analytical chemistry.

At twenty years of age he was called to the Chair of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Maryland, and three years later accepted a similar position in Westminster College, Missouri. In 1863 he went to Paris, where he studied physics, mathematics, and physiology at the Sorbonne. On his return he filled successively chairs in the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and Lehigh University, Bethlehem. At the latter institution he superintended the erection of an observatory.

In 1871 Prof. Mayer accepted the Professorship of Physics in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., which chair he held until last February, when he was taken ill. His scientific researches since that time have been principally published in The American Journal of Science under the title of "Researches in Acoustics." These include a method of detecting the phases of vibration in the air surrounding a sounding body; mode of measuring the wave lengths and velocity of sound in gases, resulting in the invention of an acoustic pyrometer; the determination of relative intensities of sound; five new methods of sonorous analysis for the decomposition of a compound sound into its elementary tones, and several other important discoveries in the field of acoustics.

One of his most important contributions to the physics of music is a paper on "The Determination of the Law Connecting the Pitch of a Sound with the Duration of Its Residual Sensation." Other treatises he published were: "On the Effects of Magnetization in Changing the Dimensions of Iron and Steel Bars," "Experiments with Floating Magnets," and "On Measures of Absolute Radiation." In all he was the author of nearly a hundred articles and pamphlets dealing with the several branches of science to which he devoted nearly all his life.

Prof. Mayer received the degree of Ph. D. from Pennsylvania College in 1866, and six years later was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was one of the associate editors of The American Journal of Science, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Century Club.

He was an enthusiastic sportsman and a good shot, and could handle a fly rod and manage a canoe. In 1884 he won the National championship in minnow casting with a rod of his own invention. He leaves a wife and one son.

# KENTUCKY GOLD DEMOCRATS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—The State Convention of the National Democrats of Kentucky will be called to order at 2 P. M. to-morrow by Secretary Carroll, State Chairman Davie being in Europe. J. C. Sims of Bowling Green will be temporary Chairman, while ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle will be permanent Chairman.

Among the leaders who will be present are Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Senator William Lindsay, James A. McKenzie, Minister to Peru; State Senator Henry L. Martin of Woodford, who led the Blackburn forces in the fight for the United States Senate; W. C. P. Breckinridge, R. H. Jacobs, James A. Violett, ex. Lieut. Gov. J. R. Hindman, Cassius M. Clay, Jr., Judge J. Q. Ward, John T. Hinton, the Hon. C. U. McElroy, J. D. Powers, Gen. S. E. Hill, John T. Shelby, and others.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused today when it became known that ex-Congressman J. K. Hendrick of Livingston County had been elected a delegate and that he would serve. Hendrick supported Bryan last year.

One proposition is to fuse with the Republicans. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge will champion the cause of fusion and on this platform John G. Orndorff of Logan County will make his fight for Clerk of the Appellate Court. Senator R. H. Elliston will be his opponent, and will make his race against fusion. Chairman Barnett and Secretary Hampton of the Republican State Central Committee and Attorney General Taylor arrived to-night for a conference on a fusion ticket.

### EIGHT TRAMPS KILLED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 13.—A meat train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad ran into eight cars which had run off the track near Boone about 6 o'clock this morning. Eight tramps are supposed to be killed. Several trainmen were injured. The whole train was wrecked.

### CONVICT KENNEDY PAROLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—Convict William Kennedy, a "lifer" in the prison north of here, reached Indianapolis this morning unattended by a guard, and, after a personal conference with the Governor, the latter paroled him on condition that he should lead an honorable life and find employment as soon as his health permitted.

District Attorney Wishard, State Senator New, and others interested themselves in Kennedy's behalf, because of the heroic efforts that his sister, Kate Kennedy of Cincinnati, had made to prove him an innocent man. The former accompanied him on his call upon the Governor.

Kennedy is threatened with consumption, and the parole, the Governor says, is purely one of humanity.

This evening Kennedy left here for his home in Cincinnati, overjoyed over recovering his liberty after imprisonment for twelve years.

#### New York State Pharmacists.

About 175 druggists from all parts of New York State, and some from other States, gathered at the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday at the opening of the twentieth session of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. President R. K. Smithers presided at the sessions yesterday. Corporation Counsel Burr welcomed the druggists on behalf of the City of Brooklyn. Adrian Paradis, President of the Kings County Association, spoke for the Brooklyn druggists.

At the afternoon session several new members were elected, and other routine business was transacted. This was followed by the reading of scientific papers. In the evening there was a concert and reception.

#### Miss Herreshoff Arrives.

Miss L. C. Herreshoff, daughter of the Providence yacht builder, accompanied by Miss M. V. Thorndike and Miss E. H. Dyer, also of Providence, arrived yesterday on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia from Glasgow. Miss Herreshoff is an artist, and she has been studying under Jullien in Paris for two years. A "Portrait of Miss T." which is a portrait of Miss Thorndike, was exhibited at the Salon. Miss Thorndike has been cultivating her voice under Mme. Lurig in Paris. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur was also a passenger on the Furnessia.

#### Funeral of James S. McMillan.

The funeral services for the late James S. McMillan, the son of President Samuel McMillan, of the Board of Park Commissioners, were held yesterday in his father's home, on Morris Heights. The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, on Forty-second Street, conducted the ceremony. The body was buried in Woodlawn.

### GULDENSUPPE HEAD HUNT.

Neither Martin Thorn nor Mrs. Nack was in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for examination on the charge of killing William Guldensuppe. Magistrate Flammer decided last week that the indictment found by the Grand Jury did not take the case out of his jurisdiction, and instructed the Assistant District Attorney and counsel for Mrs. Nack to submit briefs.

When the case was called, Lawyer Friend, Mrs. Nack's counsel, said it was useless to proceed, as, unless Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, set aside the indictment, the decision of the City Magistrate could have no effect. W. F. Howe, counsel for Thorn, was communicated with, and it was agreed that the case should go over until Judge Newburger has heard rendered a decision on the arguments on the demurrers to be made July 21.

In postponing the further argument until Aug. 3, Magistrate Flammer said:

"I have examined the law, and, notwithstanding the opinion of learned counsel to the contrary, I have come to the conclusion that these cases, having arisen in a police court, must proceed here until the preliminary examination has been concluded. In a case of this kind I do not recognize the action of the Grand Jury. Grand Juries, I think, are overstepping their prerogatives when they attempt to interfere with criminal matters which are already proceeding orderly in a court of law. Grand Juries for such purposes are back numbers anyway. But I am willing to grant an adjournment to accommodate counsel in the matter."

No brief was submitted from the District Attorney's office, but Mr. Olcott sent an order to the keeper of the Tombs not to allow Mrs. Nack or Thorn to be taken to Jefferson Market or anywhere else without an order from the higher court.

The search for the missing head was continued off the College Point ferries in the rain without success. Capt. Grant of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station reported to Chief Conlin that William Pelsky, a tobacco stripper, had reported a rumor that a head incased in plaster of paris and wrapped in paper and oilcloth had been found in the water at Branchport, N. J., by some boys, who were so frightened that they threw it back into the water. Capt. Grant repeated the story to Acting Inspector O'Brien, who told the reporters he had nothing to say on the subject.

Nevertheless he left headquarters mysteriously with his most trusted assistant, Detective McCauley, and had not returned either to his office or his home at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES questioned Pelsky at his home, 314 East Seventy-first Street. He said he worked at Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer's cigar factory. Some one, he did not know who, told him a Mrs. Karasak, a cigar folder employed at the factory, said that Tommy Cooper told her daughter he picked a bundle out of the water at Branchport and opened it. It was wrapped in oilcloth. Inside was a big lump of plaster of paris with hair sticking out of it. He was frightened, and threw the bundle back into the water.

Pelsky said the Karasak girl, Tommy Cooper, and a crowd of other children were spending ten days at Branchport with an excursion party from Catholic churches in East Sixty-third Street, King Street, and Fourteenth Street. They returned Monday.

No one a the cigar factory knew a Mrs. Karasak, and none of the churches named knew anything about a joint excursion. The wife of August Karasak, a cigarmaker in Morrisania, does not work in the factory and had not told any such story.

Capt. Grant said he regarded the story as a canard.

The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at Branchport could learn of no one who had heard of the finding of any head, and reports that the authorities do not credit the story. Coroner Morris searched the entire district for some trace of the head or of the boys who are supposed to have seen it found, but without success.

### DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

#### Rev. Judson Hawley Hopkins.

The death of the Rev. Judson Hawley Hopkins occurred last Sunday at his home at Rye, N. Y. Mr. Hopkins was a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, and before his retirement a few years ago acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer. He was descended from Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was the son of Gen. Gilbert Hopkins of New York.

Mr. Hopkins was born in New York City Sept. 29, 1830. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1850, and entered Princeton Seminary, where he took a three years' course. He was synodical missionary of New York and Long Island for many years.

#### Nathan Hart.

Nathan Hart died Monday at his home, 113 West Eighty-seventh Street. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1845, and was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines. Being a man of means, he traveled widely. He never married. A sister, Miss Hart, survives him. The funeral will take place to-day at the residence, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of the Central Park West Synagogue officiating. The interment will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

#### Obituary Notes.

PETER W. MAGUIRE, proprietor of the Kenmore Hotel at Far Rockaway, L. I., and a clerk in the Supreme Court in this city, is dead, aged sixty years. Mr. Maguire became well known while proprietor of the Ocean House, and was prominent in political circles in New York. His death was caused by apoplexy.


#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

**What** a comfort it is to be relieved from corns. HINDERCORNS does it perfectly. 15 cts. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

**E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W.** Both new effects in high banded collars.


## MARRIED.

MILLET—REED.—On Monday, July 5, 1897, at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, Paris, France, Mary Geraldine, daughter of the late Rev. Sylvanus Reed, to Jean François Millet of Barbizon, France.

## DIED.

CROSS.—On Monday, July 12, at her residence, 254 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Harriet N. Cross, beloved wife of Orin Cross, in her 61st year

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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FINANCIAL.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MTGE. (Lake Erie Division) GOLD BONDS
Due October 1, 1926.

At the request of the holders of a majority of the above-mentioned bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the common interests of such of the bondholders as shall deposit their bonds under a Bondholders' Agreement with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, as Depositary, at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. **The Committee represents no interests in the property, except the above bonds.**

Bondholders are invited to make prompt deposit of their bonds in exchange for negotiable Certificates of Deposit. Application will be made to list such Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

New York, June 23d, 1897.

GEORGE COPPELL,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Committee.

VICTOR MORAWETZ, Counsel.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary;
F. C. PREST, Assistant Secretary;
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary;
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

DEVLIN COAL CO., 6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1897, for the sale of it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed (at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest,) to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars ($4,784.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
of the City of New York,
July 10, 1897. Trustee, 30 Broad St.

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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
30 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


PROPOSALS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

22 Reg. 67th Street,
NEW YORK, July 13, 1897.

NOTICE.—Proposals are advertised for in The City Record, to be received until 10:30 A. M. on the 28th inst., for furnishing anthracite coal to the Fire Department.

NOTICE.—Estimates for dredging between Bank and Bethune Streets, Contract No. 580, and for dredging between Bethune and West Twelfth Streets, North River, Contract 587, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, North River, until 12 o'clock M. July 20th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed yellow pine timber under contract No. 596, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock noon, July 23, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, July 8, 1897.

Mr. EDWIN H. BAKER and Mr. GEORGE FABYAN have this day been admitted partners in our firm. BLISS, FABYAN & CO.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stock market strong.

If surface indications count for anything, yesterday's market was the beginning of new activity and new strength in securities. Over 300,000 shares were dealt in, and, with few exceptions, advances were scored throughout the list. Reaction talk continues, but gets small attention. Important operators who have been trying to help along traders trying to produce a setback are now inclined to give up the experiment. They say frankly there is more positive strength underlying the market than they believed.

***

Sugar Trust stock was again the feature of the market. As on Monday, tens of thousands of shares of stock were traded in, and, as on Monday, there seemed to be confident buying by strong interests having close relationships with Washington. Many and varied explanatory tales went the rounds, and some of them affected to recite inside information from Congressional quarters; but professional Wall Street did not pay much attention to these recitations; professional Wall Street has been chiefly incited to Sugar Trust activity by the very plainly disclosed fact that powerful financial interests were on the bull side aggressively.

After opening under 134, the quotation for Sugar Trust went with a rush up to about 138. During much of the day it hovered around 137, the closing price being 136—a gain of 1 point over the final figures of Monday.

There is probably a larger short interest in Sugar Trust now than when the stock was wobbling around par.

***

Several of the industrial stocks followed yesterday in the wake of Sugar. Tobacco Trust rose about a couple of points, Leather Trust preferred made a similar gain, and some of the less conspicuous trusts showed new strength. All of the industrial stocks were helped by the decision of Judge Chester that the recently enacted New York anti-trust law is unconstitutional. The trust stock which might naturally be expected to respond quickly to this decision is Tobacco, where criminal proceedings are pending, and there are indications that insiders are preparing to have something of a jubilation in the market.

***

The coal stocks are also popularly held to be large profiters through the anti-trust law's demise. A remarkable chapter—political and speculative—this anti-trust law makes in current history.

***

An advantage which the anthracite coal stocks will profit by is in the rapidly diminishing stores of bituminous. If the soft coal strike lasts another week, there will threaten practically a famine in that branch of the coal trade, and many manufacturing interests will have to go into the anthracite market for supplies on a large scale. This fact is more appreciated out of Wall Street than in Wall Street.

***

London is really beginning to show some new interest in American securities. This is not much disclosed by open transactions, but the evidence is none the less discernible. Important international banking houses believe that this may become an influential factor in the situation.

***

Commission houses are doing a larger proportionate business than at any time since the recent betterment in the stock market began.

***

Government bonds were unhanged. There were sales of $2,000 fives, registered, at 114⅝, $1,000 do, coupon, at 114⅝, and $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 124⅝.

***

In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 4, and $10,000 do, funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 64¼, seller 15 flat.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | ⅞ | N. J. Central | 1½ |
| Am. Sug. Refs. | 1 | N. Y. Central | ½ |
| Am. Tobacco | ⅝ | N. Y., Sus. & W. | ⅝ |
| At., T. & S. F. pf. | ½ | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | 2½ |
| Can. Pacific | 1⅝ | O. Sh. Line | 1⅝ |
| Chi., Bur. & Qy. | ⅝ | Pullman Car | 1⅝ |
| Chi. Gt. Western | 1 | Reading | ⅞ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P. | ⅜ | Reading 1st pf. | ⅞ |
| Chi. & Northwest | ½ | Reading 2d pf. | 1⅛ |
| Chi. & Northwest pf. | 4 | Rio Grande West | 1 |
| Consol. Ice | ⅜ | St. L. & San F. | ⅝ |
| Del. & Hudson | 2 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | ½ |
| Kan. & Mich. | 1 | Southern Pacific | ½ |
| Laclede Gas | ⅝ | U. S. Leather pf. | 1¾ |
| Manhattan | ⅝ | West. Union Tel. | ⅝ |
| M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1¾ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brook. R. T. | ⅜ | N. Y. & E. R. Gas. | ⅜ |
| Des M. & Ft. D. | 1¼ | Or. R. & N. pf. | 1⅞ |
| Des M. & Ft. D. pf. | ⅝ | Rio Grande W. pf. | ⅝ |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brook. W. & W. 5s. | 1 | Or. Sh. Line inc A. | 1¼ |
| Col. H. V. & Tol. 6s. | 3 | St. P. g. m. 4s ser. A | 1 |
| N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s. | 1¼ | Stand. R. & T. 6s. | 1½ |
| Northwest ex. 4s. | 1 | Stand. R. & T. inc. | 2 |
| Northwest s. f 5s. | 1 | Wilkes. & E. ass. 1st. | 1 |
| Or. Imp. Con. t. r. | 1 | | |

**Bonds Declined.**

Brook. R. T. 5s. 1¼ | Col. Mid. 1st 6s, t. r. 1

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $100,021,337; balances, $8,523,144; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $744,178.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were ½c higher for sixty days at $4.87, and unchanged for demand at $4.88. Actual rates were $4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par @25c premium.

***

Only a few call loans were made on the Stock Exchange yesterday as high as 1¼ per cent.; almost all of them for large amounts were made at 1 per cent., and some of the down-town banks, heretofore insisting upon the 1¼ per cent. rate, determined upon a few weeks ago, broke their rule and loaned money on call at the insurance and trust company figure. Commercial paper yesterday was rather quiet; there did not seem to be quite as much demand as heretofore and choice names were not easily found. In time money there was a continuance of the stagnation.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 50⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 67¾; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 99; New York Central, ¼, to 104⅜; Reading, ¼, to 11¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 85⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅜. Pennsylvania sold at 54, Erie at 14¾, and do first preferred at 33½. British consols were unchanged for money, at 112⅝, and 1-16 lower for the account, at 112 11-16.

In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 40c, and exchange on London at 25f 10½c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.45.

# WESTERN PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Mr. A. Oppenheim, Vice President of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, who is at present in New York, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the prospects for the crops and for general business throughout the West and for the future earnings of the Granger railroads. Mr. Oppenheim is most enthusiastic over the Western business outlook and predicts much better things for all of the railroads of that section, believing them to be in better condition physically and financially than ever before in their history. Mr. Oppenheim said:

"There has never been a time when the outlook for the Western railroads has been as bright as it is at present. And this is true not only of the railroads, but of Western business generally. There is every assurance that we are to have excellent crops—that the cereal product of the West will be larger and productive of more wealth to the farmer than for years. I have just returned from an inspection trip over the Chicago Great Western, and, even though I expected to see indications of excellent crops, I was astounded at their good appearance.

"Of course, later this month and in August we may get news of crop damage. That is the usual thing about this time of the year. Cyclones or droughts or other sorts of damaging weather come in the natural course of events, and when they do come speculators make the most of them to bring about fluctuations in the grain markets. But they never amount to very much; they hurt a few acres in some sections, but, compared with the large crops which we are to have, the damage done by natural causes will not amount to anything worth speaking of.

"The crops will naturally be the basis for general business improvement throughout the West. Already there is a widespread confidence in the near approach of better times, in the coming of an era of business prosperity. Merchants throughout that section of the country will all tell you that already there has been some improvement in business and that the general outlook for it is better than it has been in years. In fact, we are having more activity in the West at the present time than we have known for a long while. And the expectancy of still better business to come is not only based upon theories—there are actual promises of it. I think that the larger manufacturers and merchants of the West will all tell you that they have upon their books orders for goods larger than they have had for many months. I know this to be true of several of the larger concerns in the big Western cities, and I do not hesitate to say that it is so with the large majority of manufacturers and wholesalers.

"Now as to the Chicago Great Western, something about which I am able to talk without dealing in generalities and of which I have considerable understanding. Financially, we are in excellent condition. For several years past we have been earning gross about $5,000,000; but, owing to the grades of our roads and other inconveniences under which we have had to work, our operating expenses have been large, averaging about 72 per cent. But during the last few years we have been spending considerable money upon our roadbed, lowering grades and in other ways improving it, until now our operating department is confident that in the current year our operating expenses will be brought down to 60 per cent. of our gross earnings. Without figuring on any increase in traffic, which will certainly come with the large crop movement and the improvement in general business, if we operate our road at 60 per cent. we will have earned net about $2,000,000. Now, take into consideration that we only need $2,080,000 to pay in full everything having any claim ahead of the common stock, and you will see just how near our common stock is to dividends. And this is independent of the big increases in earnings which are sure.

"During the past few years we have been putting all of our surplus earnings into improvements, until now we have our road in excellent physical condition. If you will compare the amount per mile spent in improvements by the Granger roads last year, you will find that the Chicago Great Western leads, and that we have also spent upon bettering our physical condition a larger percentage of our earnings than any of the other Granger roads. I do not think that I am claiming too much when I say that we are equal to any of the other roads in the West, and that we are as well able to handle the increased business which is coming to us. All of the Granger roads are going to do, in the coming year, a very much larger business than they have done for a long while. Their earnings are going to be larger, their stockholders are going to be better satisfied, and their securities are going to score material advances in value. And of this improvement you can be assured the Chicago Great Western will get its full share.

"I feel most enthusiastic over the outlook for Western business, and Western business practically means the business of the country. Any improvement we may have must begin in the West, it must come primarily from the crops. And of large crops I see no reason to have any fears. Particularly in corn are we going to have a large output, and to me this is somewhat disappointing, for with a small corn crop both the farmer and the railroad would get better profits. However, there will be ample business, and I think our hopes of better times are going to be realized.

"Generally speaking, I am most hopeful for the business of the country. The improvement is going to come steadily and simply as a result of the improved conditions. I do not think we will have a boom nor will our progress be forced and artificial. It will be real and substantial, and its ultimate results will be even greater than we enthusiasts now expect to see."

# A READING DIVIDEND.

It is semi-officially stated that a substantial dividend will be declared in September on Reading first preferred stock.

# COAL TRADE FACTS.

Wall Street has a report that another advance may be made on the 20th of this month in the price of anthracite coal, and that the advance will probably average something over 25 cents per ton.

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It its regular weekly review the conservative Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

"An opinion rendered by the Supreme Court in regard to the constitutionality of the proceedings brought against certain of the anthracite companies by the Attorney General of the State of New York, under what is known as the Lexow Anti-Trust act, is made public. The affair as against the parties referred to, for the present at least, falls to the ground, the act is declared unconstitutional, and the proceedings faulty. This result is not surprising to those who have followed the course of legislation and the construction of the act. The court decides that the proceedings do not conform to legal practice under the code. An appeal may be taken, but this means delay.

"The anthracite trade attracts very little attention at present, production is going on at the rate of about 800,000 tons per week, and the distribution of coal is pretty general, though very little business has as yet been done on the basis of the last list issued; this course is not unexpected, it takes some time to realize the actual circular, and there must be peculiar market conditions to bring this about. It is hoped by some of the anthracite operators that the strike of the bituminous miners will last, so that there would in time be a demand upon them. While a continued cessation of labor in certain of the soft-coal districts might bring about a demand for the small sizes of anthracite, this condition is not yet in sight. To satisfy demand for these small coals would mean in many instances increased output of the other sizes, which is not desirable.

"The miners of bituminous coal in what might be termed the Central States are idle as a rule. They have not yet been able to get out the men employed by the people who supply the seaboard trade for the reason that as a rule these men are well paid and contented, with steadier work; they had an advance of wages during the period of the boom that prevailed for a while in 1896 under the auspices of the Seaboard Soft Coal Association, and this rate has not been changed except in parts of Central Pennsylvania. In districts in West Virginia which ship coal to the Western markets, there has been an increased activity, and the operators hope to keep their men at work by giving them an increase in wages per ton or a bonus on the coal dug during the idleness in other districts. This coal is going into market at advanced quotations over what had been the rule prior to July 3. This marks the truth of the statement heretofore made by us that buyers are willing to pay more for coal if they are asked more, and there is a determination on the part of the producer to get more for his product.

"Judged by our trade reports, there is still a fair amount of soft coal on hand, and while, in some instances, certain Western consumers have been frightened into paying a very large advance, yet the general market does not show that there has been a marked increase in prices. Every district that continues at work has made the effort largely to increase its production, and mines which are usually idle on account of quality of the coal or distance from market, have started up in the hope of being able to secure trade from customers of the operators in those districts which are now idle. The situation may be summed up at present in the remark that coal is to be had at prices in accordance with the acuteness of the demand for the coal. Many stories have appeared as to a coal famine in this or that place, but we have yet to learn of any industrial establishment being seriously crippled or that one has stopped on account of shortage of fuel supply. It may change before our next issue."

## LEHIGH VALLEY IN NEW HANDS.

The election of Mr. Alfred Walter to succeed Mr. E. P. Wilbur as President of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company came as a surprise to the railroad world yesterday. It had previously been the general belief that the new Lehigh Valley President would be Mr. Edwin W. Winter. Early morning dispatches yesterday stated that President Joseph S. Harris of the Reading would be the man. But when the result of the meeting became known the selection of Mr. Walter was a general surprise.

The removal of Mr. Wilbur from the Presidency of the Lehigh Valley Road was predicted some time ago by THE NEW YORK TIMES—a prediction which was vehemently denied, particularly by the Philadelphia newspapers and speculators. THE NEW YORK TIMES's statement that Mr. Morgan had determined to take from the Packer estate the actual management of the Lehigh Valley property was laughed at. But the election of Mr. Walter to the Presidency and of Messrs. Coster and Stotesbury to the Board of Directors yesterday fully bears out the prediction made by THE TIMES. Under the new Morgan management there is every reason to believe that the policy under which Lehigh Valley has been managed for many years will be dropped, and new and practical methods introduced in the operation of the company.

Mr. Wilbur's forced retirement recalls the former efforts made by the Lehigh Valley stockholders to have removed from the management of their road the Trustees of the Packer estate. It will be remembered that in December, 1894, and December, 1895, Philadelphia interests, headed by the banking firm of Dick Brothers & Co., made aggressive fights against the same management of the Lehigh Valley Road which by yesterday's vote was removed from power. It was the contention of that firm in those fights that the Lehigh Valley Company was being grossly mismanaged. It held that the Trustees of the estate of Asa Packer which owned the control of the Lehigh Valley Road were incapable of handling the property as it should be handled, and that they were using their trust to keep themselves in salaried positions to the detriment of Lehigh Valley's stockholders. At that time it was pointed out that, although the road carried more than double the amount of coal carried by the New Jersey Central, it earned far less from that source, and by comparison with the other coal roads it was shown that in various ways the Lehigh Valley property was not being managed as it should be.

At the annual meeting in 1895 Dick Brothers & Co. voted 107,000 shares of the stock, more than one-eighth of the total. With this backing the firm asked representation in the Board of Directors, and called for an investigation of the management of the company. Both were denied, the representatives of the Packer estate (who were officers of the company) using every effort to kill the opposition. About that time the Packer estate was bid $40 per share for its holdings of Lehigh Valley stock. Its managers refused this offer, and continued to vote themselves salaried official positions.

The Packer management of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company eventually resulted in the almost hopeless tangle of the property's finances, which necessitated its surrender to Mr. J. P. Morgan a few months ago. Without Mr. Morgan's financial aid a receivership would have been the only solution to Lehigh Valley's affairs. And the Packer estate's Trustees were obliged to sell to Mr. Morgan at about $27,50 per share the stock which in 1895 they could have sold for $40—in addition to which they now find themselves no longer the managers of Lehigh Valley's affairs.

## THE CHICAGO GAS PLAN.

The following is from the Chicago Daily Tribune:

The price of gas in Chicago is to go up. This is official.

How much the advance will be is a matter to be determined by Wall Street.

The plan of consolidation of the properties of the Chicago Gas Trust—the consolidation authorized by recent enactments in the Illinois Legislature—contains provisions which will come as surprises to the gas consumers of this city.

The Tribune is able to make public details involved in the consolidation plan. Succinctly the provisions of the plan are as follows:

1. For utilizing an old special charter, that of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, vested with extraordinary powers.

2. For exemption from the Illinois general corporation laws' restrictions.

3. For management without interference or scrutiny by opposition or minority shareholders—all the advantages of a trust.

4. For protection from future political interferences.

5. For crippling or exterminating existing or future competition.

6. For an advance in the price of gas—having power under special charter to charge as much as $3 a thousand feet—authority being claimed as absolute under special charter's provisions.

Chicago attorneys who have been in New York getting final instructions from the Wall Street controllers of the gas property have returned and will put in their time unreservedly on the work necessary to the quick completion of the consolidation scheme. It is their hope to have matters practically in shape for final execution by the end of this month. That is speedier work than the millionaire insiders count on, however, though there are urgent reasons for double-quick action.

It is estimated that the Chicago gas companies to be consolidated have a monthly output of over 400,000,000 cubic feet, or upward of 5,000,000,000 cubic feet per year. An advance of 25 cents a thousand would net the new Gas Trust $1,250,000 extra annual profit, the consumers getting nothing additional. This levy on Chicago equals 5 per cent. on the $24,000,000 capital.

## ON CHICAGO BUYING.

Oregon Short Line stock was one of the features in yesterday's market. It has been conspicuous among the strong stocks in the low-priced list for some time past. A Chicago interest in an important Western railroad system has lately been a large buyer.

## GOLD IN THE SILVER STATE.

Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs write:

"The widespread and increasing interest in the gold-mining industry of the United States has been strikingly shown in the success of the International Gold Mining Convention which has been in session in Denver during the past week. Although the idea of holding such a convention was broached only about three months ago, delegations have been drawn from fully thirty States of the Union, as well as from the Republic of Mexico, one South American, and three European countries. It has been pre-eminently a business gathering, concerning itself with the practical matters connected with the gold-mining industry; and there has been a notable absence of the usual convention buncombe and clap-trap. The papers read covered such practical topics as 'The Geology of Colorado,' 'The Profitable Treatment of Low Grade Ores,' 'The Peculiar Characteristics of the Cripple Creek District'; and numerous resolutions were presented relating to needed changes in the laws affecting the mining industry. Work of this character, undertaken in the spirit which this convention has manifested, cannot fail of accomplishing a great deal of good. One result must be to draw the attention of the country more generally to the magnitude of the gold-mining industry of the Rocky Mountain region, and in particular to the fact that through the introduction of improved processes for the treatment of low-grade ores this industry is being established upon a solid and enduring business basis."

**OUTSIDE SECURITIES.**

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 201 | 203 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 109 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 107 | 110 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 108 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend | 187 | 188 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 74¾ | 76 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div. | 69 | 70 |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 168 | 172 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 113 | 117 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. | 145 | 155 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 320 | 340 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 39 | 42 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 116 | 118 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 66 | 69 |
| Kings County Traction | 43 | 43 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 6 | 8 |
| New Orleans Traction preferred | 28 | 32 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s | 114 | 116 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | 128 | 132 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st | 108½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 187 | 195 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 140½ | 150½ |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 106 | 108 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 14½ | 16 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 90 | 93 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend | 79 | 81 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 104 | 105 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 85 | 88 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 74 | 76 |
| Union Ferry stock | 68½ | 64¾ |
| Union Ferry 5s | 104½ | 105½ |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 80 | 82 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int | 92 | 93 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend | 150 | 152 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st | 107 | 108 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 93 | 95 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 85 | 87 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 57 | 58 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 77 | 78 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend | 53 | 57 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest | 71½ | 72½ |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas, ex dividend | 78 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 79 | 81 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 15 | 17 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) | 70 | 77 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 101¾ | 102½ |
| Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div. | 223 | 225 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 67 | 69 |
| Mutual Gas Company of N. Y. | 242 | 246 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock | 47 | 49 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 78½ | 79 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 110½ | 113¾ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int. | 111½ | 113 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int. | 103½ | 107 |
| Paris Gas bonds | 89 | 90 |
| Standard Gas, New York, ex div. | 110½ | 111¾ |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div. | 118 | 121 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 114 | 118 |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div. | 69 | 70 |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee | 99 | 100 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 43 | 45 |
| American Typefounders' | 23 | 27½ |
| Barney & Smith common | 7 | 11 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 57 | 62 |
| Crampś Shipyard stock | 57 | 62 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 1 | 4 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 15 | 20 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div. | 70 | 72 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 97 | 100 |
| Lorriland Company pf. | 105 | 108 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 8 | 12 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car pf. | 43 | 45 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds | 84 | 90 |
| New York Air Brake Company | 150 | 160 |
| New York Biscuit Company | 105 | 108 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con. (new) | 1 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 320 | 332 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 7 | 10 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 55 | 60 |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend | 319 | 320 |
| Trenton Pottery | 7 | 9 |
| Trenton Pottery pf. | 42 | 45 |
| Union Typewriter | 6 | 7 |
| Union Typewriter 1st | 84 | 86 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 70 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company | 152 | 154 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 80 | 84 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 97 | 99 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 29 | 30 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 120 | 123 |
| Commercial Cable stock | 170 | 175 |
| Electro-Pneumatic | ⅜ | ⅝ |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 63 | 66 |
| Iron Steamboat | 5½ | 6 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 60 | 65 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | 4 | 5 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 51 | 60 |
| Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s | 43 | 45 |
| New York & New Jersey Telephone | 137 | 139 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock | 40 | |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 108 | 112 |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 21 | 22 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 37 | 40 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@60¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅞@48¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports, Jan. 1 to date | $2,005,748 |
| Exports in same period | 24,273,166 |
| Net exports | $22,267,418 |
| Net exports, 1896 | 22,508,222 |
| Net exports, 1895 | 1,975,028 |
| Net exports, 1894 | 59,705,542 |
| Net exports, 1893 | 60,609,073 |

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Phoenix sold at .08. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .38, seller 10; 300 Chollar at .70, 500 Father de Smet at .16, 600 Pharmacist at .09, 300 Potosi at .40, 200 Portland at .68, 400 Sierra Nevada at .97@.90, 50 Syndicate at .06, 1,000 Standard at 1.60, 100 Small Hopes at .68, and 200 Union Consolidated at .41. On the Mining Exchange 1,300 shares of Annetta sold at .41½, 5,000 Miami at .31¾@.32½@.32, 21,000 Cannon Ball at .01½@.2½, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½, 500 Creed and Cripple Creek at .02, 4,000 Eagle at .02½@.3, 500 Fanny B. at .04½, 1,000 Jack Pot at .05½, 50 New Haven at .02, 1,500 Russel at .51@.50, and 3,500 Specimen at .02.

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 13.—Traders did a heavy business in Sugar, with West End Street Railway the distinctively home feature. From 89½ at the close yesterday the common rose to 92½, preferred, gaining 3, to 100. Some 2,200 shares changed hands in the morning, and investment orders furnish an important element in the advance, based, of course, on the expectations of guarantee under the anticipated lease to the elevated. Copper shares were less active, although Butte remained prominent. Montana was not traded in at all in the morning, and only 200 shares had changed hands up to 2 P. M., the price holding at 134. In the last five minutes there was a sharp spurt, the price running up to 136½, a new record of high price. The general list closed decidedly firm at the best prices of the day, save for Sugar, and that closed 1½ higher than yesterday. United States Oil closed strong at 15⅞. Atchison adjustments were up ⅝, at 30¼; Gas seconds, ¼ at 74, five holding at 90½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Denver extension fours, were up ½ at 98. Closing bid and asked:

**Railroad Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 213¼ | 214 |
| Boston & Lowell | 213¾ | 214 |
| Boston & Maine | 159½ | 160 |
| Boston & Providence | 285 | ... |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards | 100 | 104 |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf. | 107 | 107½ |
| Fitchburg pf. | 92½ | 93½ |
| Old Colony | 180 | ... |
| Oregon Short Line | 18⅝ | 19¼ |
| West End | 92 | 92⅝ |
| West End pf. | ... | 106 |
| Wisconsin Central | 1½ | 2½ |

**Mining Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna, (quicksilver) | 3½ | 4 |
| Allouez | ... | 25 |
| Arnold | 3¾ | 3⅝ |
| Atlantic | ... | 28 |
| Boston & Cripple Creek | ... | 10 |
| Boston & Montana | 138 | 139½ |
| Butte & Boston | 24¼ | 24½ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 390 | 395 |
| Centennial | 7¼ | 7½ |
| Franklin | ... | 15½ |
| Gold Coin Mines | 4⅜ | 4¾ |
| Kearsarge | ... | 20 |
| Napa, (quicksilver) | ... | 0¼ |
| Osceola | 37 | 38 |
| Pioneer, (gold) | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| Quincy | 119 | 120 |
| Santa Ysabel | 14⅜ | 15 |
| Tamarack | 131 | 133 |
| Tamarack Junior | 19 | 19½ |
| Tecumseh | 1 | ... |
| Wolverine | 12 | 12¾ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone | 228 | 230 |
| Dominion Coal | 10¼ | 10⅜ |
| Dominion Coal pf. | 84½ | 86 |
| Eastman Car Heater | ... | 25 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | 146¼ | 151 |
| Lamson Cons. Store Service | 16½ | 17 |
| Mexican Telephone | 75 | ... |
| New England Telephone | 103 | ... |
| Philadelphia Company | 19 | 19½ |
| United States Oil | 15⅜ | 16 |
| Westinghouse Electric | 21¼ | ... |
| Westinghouse Electric pf. | 50 | 51 |

**Unlisted Securities.**

| | | |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in StocksTuesday, July 13, 1897.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62¼ | 63 | 200 | Am. Cotton Oil pf..... | 62⅞ | 62⅝ | 62½ | 62½ | - ⅛ |
| 113 | 115 | 10 | American Express..... | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | |
| 11⅛ | 11⅝ | 280 | American Spirits Mfg. | 11½ | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | - ⅛ |
| 29 | 29¼ | 520 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.. | 29 | 29½ | 29 | 29⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 135¾ | 136 | 78,917 | American Sugar Refs. | 134 | 137⅞ | 133¾ | 136 | +1 |
| 108½ | 109½ | 831 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf... | 109 | 109¾ | 109 | 109⅝ | - ⅛ |
| 77⅝ | 78 | 12,235 | American Tobacco .... | 76¾ | 78¾ | 76¾ | 78 | +1⅝ |
| 12¼ | 12⅜ | 1,135 | At., T. & S. F..... | 12¼ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24½ | 24⅝ | 3,210 | At., T. & S. F. pf..... | 24¼ | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | 3½ | 20 | B. & O. Southw. pf... | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | ..... |
| 12 | 12½ | 740 | Bay State Gas ..... | 12 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | - ¼ |
| 29⅜ | 29⅞ | 2,570 | Brooklyn Rapid Trans. | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29½ | - ⅝ |
| 109½ | 110¼ | 10 | Brooklyn Union Gas.. | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | ..... |
| 50 | 50½ | 350 | Canada Southern ..... | 49½ | 50¾ | 49½ | 50¼ | + ¼ |
| 66¾ | 66⅞ | 350 | Canadian Pacific ..... | 66¼ | 66¾ | 66¼ | 66¾ | +1⅛ |
| 8½ | 9¼ | 200 | Central Pacific ..... | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ¼ |
| 17 | 17¼ | 1,115 | Chesapeake & Ohio.... | 17 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | |
| 83¼ | 83⅝ | 12,702 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy... | 82½ | 83⅝ | 82⅜ | 83⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 99 | 99½ | 15 | Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.. | 99¼ | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¾ | ..... |
| 94¾ | 94⅞ | 14,406 | Chicago Gas ..... | 94⅝ | 95⅜ | 94½ | 94½ | +1 |
| 8⅝ | 8½ | 8,220 | Chicago Great West... | 7⅞ | 8⅝ | 7½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 84⅝ | 84½ | 36,491 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.. | 83½ | 84¾ | 83¾ | 84½ | + ⅜ |
| 139½ | 140 | 100 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | + ½ |
| 117½ | 117⅝ | 2,480 | Chicago & Northw.... | 117¼ | 117¾ | 116¾ | 116⅞ | + ½ |
| 164 | 165 | 100 | Chicago & Northw. pf. | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | +4 |
| 74⅛ | 74½ | 7,540 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 73⅞ | 74½ | 73¼ | 74⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 25 | 25½ | 1,540 | C., C., C. & St. L..... | 25 | 25⅝ | 24¾ | 25⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 17 | 18½ | 100 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | ..... |
| 3 | 3¼ | 200 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 41½ | 1,845 | Consolidated Ice ..... | 41 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | + ⅛ |
| 88 | 88½ | 100 | Consolidated Ice pf... | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | ..... |
| 112¾ | 113 | 6,085 | Delaware & Hudson.... | 110¾ | 113⅝ | 110¾ | 112¾ | +2 |
| 156½ | 157½ | 20 | Del., Lack. & West... | 156⅜ | 156⅜ | 156⅜ | 156⅜ | ..... |
| 13 | 13½ | 1,600 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge.... | 14 | 14 | 12⅝ | 13 | - 1¼ |
| 60 | ... | 100 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | - 5 |
| 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 100 | Erie ..... | 14¼ | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14½ | ..... |
| ... | ... | 15 | Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.... | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | ..... |
| 34 | 34⅛ | 1,475 | General Electric ..... | 34½ | 34½ | 33⅜ | 34 | + ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 8¼ | 20 | Iowa Central ..... | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | +1 |
| 5½ | 7 | 100 | Kanawha & Michigan.. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| 27¼ | 28 | 1,300 | Laclede Gas ..... | 26¾ | 27⅝ | 26¾ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 50 | 5,210 | Louisville & Nashville. | 49½ | 50⅛ | 49¼ | 50 | + ⅛ |
| 90¾ | 90⅝ | 1,971 | Manhattan Con..... | 89⅝ | 90¾ | 89½ | 90¼ | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 23⅝ | 525 | Minn. & St. Louis.... | 23 | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 82½ | 84 | 10 | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | ..... |
| 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 600 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf... | 52¾ | 54 | 52¾ | 54 | +1¼ |
| 56 | 57 | 100 | Minnesota Iron..... | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | - ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 12⅜ | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas.... | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | - ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 30⅞ | 700 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 30½ | 30¾ | 30½ | 30½ | - ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 19¼ | 255 | Missouri Pacific ..... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | - ⅛ |
| 30¾ | 30⅞ | 820 | National Lead Co..... | 30⅜ | 30½ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | ..... |
| 98½ | 99½ | 40 | National Lead Co. pf. | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | +1½ |
| 86¼ | 86⅝ | 8,817 | New Jersey Central.... | 85¼ | 86¾ | 85 | 86⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 101⅜ | 102 | 1,135 | New York Central.... | 101¼ | 102 | 101¾ | 102 | ..... |
| 77⅝ | 78 | 425 | N. Y. & E. R. Gas.... | 77¼ | 78 | 77¼ | 78 | - ¼ |
| 82 | 83 | 100 | N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf. | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | ..... |
| 11 | 11¼ | 2,070 | N. Y., Sus. & Western | 10⅞ | 11⅜ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 31⅞ | 7,792 | N. Y., Sus. & West. pf. | 29⅞ | 32½ | 29⅞ | 31¾ | +2⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 4⅛ | 150 | North American..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| 13¾ | 14 | 350 | Northern Pacific ..... | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | - ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 40⅝ | 8,654 | Northern Pacific pf.... | 40½ | 40⅝ | 39⅞ | 40⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 15 | 15⅛ | 8,290 | Ontario & Western.... | 14⅞ | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 52 | 54½ | 110 | Or. R. & Nav. pf..... | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | - ⅛ |
| 19½ | 19⅝ | 3,510 | Oregon Short Line.... | 18 | 19½ | 18 | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 32 | 1,850 | Pacific Mail..... | 32 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | + ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | 1¼ | 220 | Peo., Dec. & Evans... | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | - ⅛ |
| 168 | 169 | 278 | Pull. Pal. Car Co..... | 169 | 169 | 168½ | 168⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 23 | 25,880 | Reading ..... | 22¾ | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 46⅞ | 47 | 12,403 | Reading 1st pf..... | 46 | 47 | 46⅝ | 47 | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 28¼ | 1,805 | Reading 2d pf..... | 27 | 28¼ | 27 | 28 | +1 |
| 23 | 23½ | 650 | Rio Grande Western.. | 22⅞ | 23 | 22¼ | 23 | ..... |
| 53 | 53½ | 420 | Rio Grande West. pf. | 52 | 53⅜ | 52 | 53⅜ | - ⅛ |
| 170½ | ... | 310 | Rens. & Saratoga..... | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | ..... |
| 39 | 40 | 2 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... |
| 5¾ | 5⅞ | 500 | St. L. & San Fran..... | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 47 | 1,180 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.. | 46¼ | 46⅝ | 46 | 46⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | 3¾ | 20 | St. Louis Southw..... | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | ..... |
| 64⅝ | 64⅞ | 1,225 | St. Paul & Omaha..... | 64⅛ | 64¾ | 64¼ | 64⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 16½ | 540 | Southern Pacific ..... | 15⅞ | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 9 | 310 | Southern Railway..... | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 28¾ | 29 | 1,182 | Southern Railway pf.. | 28⅝ | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 6½ | 920 | Standard R. & T..... | 6 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 23½ | 720 | Tenn. Coal & Iron..... | 22¾ | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 10¾ | 100 | Texas Pacific ..... | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | ..... |
| ... | ... | 300 | Texas Central ..... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ..... |
| 5⅞ | 6¼ | 605 | Union Pacific ..... | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | ..... |
| 1½ | 2¼ | 100 | U. P., Denver & Gulf.. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 63½ | 64½ | 45 | Union Ferry ..... | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | ..... |
| 41 | 43 | 5 | United States Express. | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | ..... |
| 7¼ | 7½ | 400 | United States Leather. | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 62¼ | 62½ | 6,140 | U. S. Leather pf..... | 60⅜ | 62¾ | 60⅜ | 62¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10¾ | 11½ | 121 | United States Rubber. | 10¾ | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 52½ | 54 | 21 | U. S. Rubber pf..... | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | ..... |
| 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 320 | Wabash pf..... | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | - ⅛ |
| 104 | 108 | 17 | Wells-Fargo Express.. | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | ..... |
| 84⅜ | 84⅝ | 3,844 | Western Union Tel.... | 83⅞ | 84½ | 83¼ | 84⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Sales..... | | 303,604 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 600..... 69½
At, T & S F gen 4s 29,000..... 84⅞ 1,000..... 85
At, T & S F gen 5s 25,000..... 94½ 81,000..... 85
10,000..... 85
Baltimore & Ohio 4s 5,000..... 85
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000..... 114¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000..... 74⅝ 1,000..... 75 1,000..... 75½
Brooklyn R T 5s 11,000..... 86¼ 10,000..... 85⅝ 1,000..... 85½ 2,000..... 85¼ 5,000..... 85
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000..... 99
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s 5,000..... 105
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 5,000..... 76¾ 35,000..... 76½ 48,000b3..... 76½ 2,000..... 76⅞
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 10,000..... 122
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 7,000..... 102½ 10,000..... 102¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 8,000..... 93½ 4,000..... 93½ 4,000s20F..... 93¾ 10,000..... 93⅝ 19,000..... 94⅛
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 2,000..... 101 1,000..... 102
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 10,000..... 101¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st 1,000..... 102¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 1,000..... 42⅝
Chi & N W cons 7s 10,000..... 146 25-year deb 5s 1,000c..... 100½ Registered 1,000..... 108¾
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000..... 112¼ 1,000..... 113
Chi & N W S F 6s reg 5,000..... 117½
Chi & N W ext 4s 1,000..... 106
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 4,000..... 105⅞ 9,000..... 106 1,000..... 106⅛
Chi, R I & P 6s 1,000..... 131¼
C, C, C & Ind 1st 15,000..... 107
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Liv 4s 4,000..... 95
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs 10,000..... 72
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000..... 53
Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000..... 87⅝
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs 15,000..... 63
Total sales..... 1,000
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs 1,000..... 63¼ 43,000..... 7 68,000..... 6¼
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 5,000..... 99½
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s 2,000..... 64¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 1,000..... 109¾
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000..... 80½
Ellz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000..... 101
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st 15,000..... 55
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000..... 90
Grand Rapids & Ind 5s 12,000..... 88
Ohio & Miss cons 1,000..... 102¼
Oregon Imp 1st Trust Co certfs 3,000..... 112½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 5,000..... 80½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 5,000..... 74¼
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000..... 100¼
L S & M S 3½s 5,000..... 103⅜
Lehig. Val of N Y 1st 4,000..... 99½
2,000..... 99¾
2,000..... 99½
Lehigh Val Term 5s 5,000..... 110
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 2,000..... 80⅝
Louis & Nash cons 15,000..... 104¼
Metropolitan Elev 2d 1,000..... 105¼
Mil, L S & W 1st 1,000..... 134
Mil & St Paul cons 4,000..... 136
1,000..... 138½
Mil & St Paul, Southern Minn Div 3,000..... 117¾
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 2,000..... 102½
3,000s20..... 102½
1,000..... 103
Mil & St P Ss 1st 5,000..... 107⅜
Mo, K & East 1st 3,000..... 92
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000..... 83⅞
1,000..... 84
8,000..... 83
Mo Pac 1st cons 6,000..... 83
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 50,000..... 69
10,000..... 69¼
2,000..... 69½
N Y, C & St L 4s 7,000..... 103⅝
1,000..... 105¾
N Y O & W refdg 4s 2,000..... 96
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 5,000..... 103¾
N Y, S & W G M 15,000..... 81⅝
10,000..... 81½
3,000..... 82¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 19,000..... 88⅞
10,000..... 89
5,000..... 88¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 20,000..... 56
3,000..... 55⅞
15,000..... 56
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 12,000..... 88
Ohio & Miss cons 1,000..... 102¼
Oregon Imp 1st 1,000..... 100
Trust Co certfs 5,000..... 90
Ohio Southern G M 4s 8,000..... 9
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs, 1st installment paid 20,000..... 21½
20,000..... 22
Oregon R & N 4s 1,000c..... 85
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s 5,000..... 86
10,000..... 86½
Income A 5s 11,000..... 45⅝
13,000..... 46
20,000..... 46¼
10,000..... 46¼
4,000..... 46⅞
1,000..... 46½
10,000..... 46½
Oregon Short Line 6s 20,000..... 120
6,000..... 120¼
Penn Cos 4½s reg 2,000..... 110½
People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s 4,000..... 108½
Peo & Eastern 1st 7,000..... 70
Pitt Shen & L E 1st 7,000..... 105¾
Reading Co gen 4s 26,000..... 82 2,000..... 82¼ 10,000..... 82⅝ 15,000..... 82½ 5,000..... 82⅝ 7,000..... 82½
Rio Grande West 1st 8,000..... 78 10,000..... 77¾ 25,000..... 77⅝ 1,000..... 77⅞ 5,000..... 77⅞ 3,000..... 77⅞
Roch & Pitts cons 1,000..... 120
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 3,000..... 65¼
St L Iron Mt gen 5s 3,000..... 79¾
San An & Ar Pass 4s 4,000..... 87⅝
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 10,000..... 90½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 13,000..... 90¼ 2,000..... 90⅝
Standard R & T 6s 2,000..... 66 10,000..... 65¾ 5,000..... 66 5,000..... 65⅞ 7,000..... 65 8,000..... 66 1,000..... 66½ 3,000..... 67
Standard R & T inc 13,000..... 15 1,000..... 15¾ 1,000..... 16
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000..... 92½ 5,000..... 92½
Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000..... 27¼ 25,000..... 27⅛ 23,000..... 27 20,000..... 27⅛ 10,000..... 27¼
U P, D & G 1st 5,000..... 39
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000..... 104⅞ 6,000..... 104½
Det & Chi ext 3,000..... 90½
West Shore gtd 4s 6,000..... 109
Wilkes & East 1st 5,000..... 90¼ 6,000..... 91¼ 10,000..... 91½ 10,000..... 92
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000..... 33 2,000..... 33½

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891..... | 96½ | .. | D., S. S. & A..... | 2½ | 3½ | Nat. St. 2d pf..... | 15 | 20 |
| 4s, r., 1907..... | 111⅝ | .. | D., S. S. & A. pf.. | 5 | 6½ | New Cent. C..... | 5 | 7 |
| 4s, c., 1907..... | 112 | 112½ | Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y. | 114 | 116 | N. Y. & E. R. Gas | 5 | .. |
| 4s, r., 1925..... | 124⅞ | 125¼ | Erie 1st pf..... | 33 | 34 | pf..... | 110½ | 111½ |
| 4s, c., 1925..... | 124⅞ | 125¼ | Erie 2d pf..... | 18¾ | 19¾ | N. Y. & N. H..... | 172½ | 174 |
| 5s, r., 1904..... | 114⅝ | 115 | Erie Tel. & Tel.... | 65 | .. | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 13¼ | 13⅞ |
| 6s, c., 1904..... | 114⅞ | 115 | Ev. & T. H..... | 20 | 25 | N. Y., C. & St. L. | | |
| Currency 6s, 1898. | 101½ | .. | Ev. & T. H. pf.... | 25 | 40 | 1st pf..... | 65 | 75 |
| Currency 6s, 1899. | 101½ | .. | Flint & P. M..... | 7½ | 10 | Norfolk Southern. | 60 | 70 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898. | 101¾ | .. | F. & P. M. pf..... | 20 | 35 | Nor. & West..... | 9 | 11½ |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899. | 101¾ | .. | Gt. Nor. pf..... | 120 | 125 | Nor. & West. pf.. | 27¼ | 28½ |
| | | | G. B. & West..... | 30 | 40 | Northwestern Tel. | 110 | .. |
| Adams Express... | 151 | 155 | G. B. & W., Deb., A | 40 | 50 | Ohio Southern..... | 7 | 5 |
| Alb. & Sus..... | 175 | .. | G. B. & W., Deb., B | | 4½ | Ont. Mining..... | 7 | 10 |
| Alton & T. H..... | 59 | 62 | Penn. Coal..... | 320 | .. | Oregon R. & N.... | 19 | 22 |
| Am. Coal..... | 120 | .. | Harlem ..... | 310 | .. | Peo. & Eastern... | 3 | 6 |
| Am. Cotton Oil.... | 13 | 13½ | Homestake ..... | 35 | 40 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 12¼ | 13 |
| Am. T. & C..... | 91 | 93 | Illinois Central... | 96¾ | 97¾ | P., C., C. & St. L. | | |
| Am. Tobacco pf... | 108½ | 110 | Ill. Central, 1. l... | 94 | 98 | pf..... | 48 | 50 |
| Ann Arbor..... | 9 | 11 | Ill. Steel Co..... | 34 | 36 | P., Ft. W. & C.... | 167 | .. |
| Ann Arbor pf..... | 27½ | 28½ | Iowa Central pf... | 27 | 28 | Quicksilver ..... | 1 | 2½ |
| At. & Pac..... | .. | ½ | Jeff. & C. Coal pf. | 35 | .. | Quicksilver pf.... | 7 | 8 |
| Balt. & Ohio..... | 9 | 9¼ | Joliet & Chicago.. | 156½ | .. | R., W. & O..... | 119 | .. |
| Belle. & S. Ill. pf. | 125 | 107 | Keokuk & D. M.. | 2½ | 4 | St. J. & G. I..... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Boston A. L. pf... | 105 | 107 | K. & D. M. pf.... | 14 | 15½ | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | 11 | 11½ |
| Brunswick Co..... | ⅝ | ½ | Kingston & Pem.. | 1 | 5 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 16½ | 17 |
| Buff., R. & P..... | .. | 20 | Laclede Gas pf.... | 80 | 82 | St. P. S. W. pf.... | 8 | 9 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf... | .. | 60 | Lake Erie & W..... | 12½ | 13½ | St. P. & Duluth... | | 23 |
| Bur., C. R. & N... | 65 | 75 | L. E. & W. pf..... | 62½ | 65½ | St. P. & D. pf.... | 75 | 85 |
| Capital Traction.. | 54½ | 55 | Lake Shore ..... | 170 | 171 | St. P., M. & M.... | 118 | 125 |
| Chi. & Alton pf.... | 163 | .. | Long Island..... | 40 | 45 | St. P. & O. pf..... | 145 | 148 |
| Chi. & E. Ill..... | 40 | 45 | L. E. & St. L. pf.. | ¼ | .. | Standard Gas..... | 110¼ | 111½ |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. | 38 | 40 | Mah. Coal R. pf... | 100 | 115 | Standard Gas pf.. | 118½ | 119½ |
| Cleve. & Pitts..... | 165 | .. | Manhattan Beach. | 4 | 8 | T. P. Land Trust. | 6½ | 8 |
| Col. C. & I. Dev... | ⅝ | 1½ | Md. Coal pf..... | 40 | 60 | Third Avenue..... | 149½ | 150½ |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 1½ | 2½ | Met. Traction..... | 109 | 109½ | Tol. & Ohio Cent.. | 40 | 25 |
| Col. Fuel & I. pf.. | .. | 80 | Mexican Central.. | 9 | 9¼ | Tol. & O. C. pf.... | 60 | 70 |
| Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid..... | 3¼ | 5 | Mex. Nat. certfs.. | 1 | 1¾ | Wabash ..... | 5⅝ | 6¼ |
| Com. Cable..... | 168 | .. | Mobile & Ohio..... | 18½ | 20 | West. Union Beef. | 8¼ | 9 |
| Consol. Coal..... | 38 | .. | Morris & Essex... | 166 | 170 | W. & L. E..... | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| Con. Gas Co..... | 164½ | 166 | Nat. Lin. Oil..... | 13½ | 14½ | W. & L. E. pf.... | 4 | 6 |
| Den. & R. G..... | 10¼ | 11½ | National Starch... | 4½ | 5½ | Wis. Central..... | 1¼ | 2 |
| D. & R. G. pf..... | 42 | 42½ | Nat. St. 1st pf.... | 55 | 58 | Wis. Central pf... | 1¾ | .. |

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

#### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39,410 | Am. Sug. Ref.. | 134½ | 137⅝ | 134 | 135⅝ |
| 430 | Am. Tobacco .. | 77⅝ | 78⅜ | 77 | 77⅝ |
| 80 | A., T. & S. F.. | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 160 | A., T. & S.F. pf. | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| 70 | Brook. R. T.. | 30 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ |
| 40 | Bay State Gas.. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 4,060 | Chicago Gas .. | 94⅜ | 95¼ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 2,590 | C., R. I. & P.. | 73⅞ | 74⅛ | 73½ | 73⅝ |
| 6,370 | C., B. & Q.... | 82⅞ | 83⅝ | 82⅞ | 83⅝ |
| 12,080 | C., M. & St. P. | 83⅝ | 84¾ | 83⅜ | 84¾ |
| 870 | C., St. P.M.& O. | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 1,740 | Central of N. J. | 85⅞ | 86¾ | 85⅛ | 86⅞ |
| 110 | C. & Northwest. | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117 | 117¾ |
| 300 | Chi. G. West... | 8¼ | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| 10 | Ches. & Ohio.. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 20 | Del. & Hudson.. | 110⅞ | 112⅞ | 110⅞ | 112⅝ |
| 80 | Gen. Electric .. | 32 | 34⅞ | 32 | 34⅝ |
| 50 | Louisville & Nash.. | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 300 | Louis. & Nash.. | 49½ | 50 | 49½ | 49⅝ |
| 220 | Manhattan ..... | 89¾ | 90¾ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 40 | Mo. Pacific .... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 60 | N. Y., L. E. & W. | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 50 | N.Y., L. E & W. | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 190 | N. Pacific pf... | 40 | 40⅝ | 40 | 40⅝ |
| 90 | Pacific Mail .... | 31⅝ | 32½ | 31⅝ | 31⅞ |
| 6,820 | Reading ..... | 22¼ | 23⅛ | 22¼ | 23 |
| 20 | Stand. R. & T. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 20 | Southern Ry .. | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 30 | Southern pf .... | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 60 | Tenn. C. & I.... | 22½ | 23½ | 22½ | 23 |
| 210 | Union Pacific .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 400 | U. S. Leather pf. | 61 | 62¼ | 61 | 62 |
| 50 | Wabash pf ..... | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 510 | West. Union .... | 83⅝ | 84½ | 83⅝ | 84⅝ |
| 76,020. | | | | | |

#### BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | A., T. & S.F.gen. | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 2,000 | Brook. R. T. 5s. | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 2,000 | C. & O. 1st, R. & O. con.. | 102⅜ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 15,000 | Nassau El. 1st. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 6,000 | N. Pacific 3s.... | 55¾ | 56 | 55¾ | 56 |
| 2,000 | Rock I. 5s, c...1 | 16 | 116¾ | 116 | 116¼ |
| 5,000 | Stand.R.& T.1st | 15¾ | 16¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 5,000 | Stand.R.& T. 6s. | 66 | 66½ | 66 | 66½ |

$40,000.

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Herald Company of Albany, to publish a newspaper; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Munchausen, George Addington, John Machwirth.

Grand Central Real Estate and Improvement Company of New York, capital, $10,000. Directors—Francis Speir, Jr., Frederick P. Forster, Edith A. Forster.

Neostyle Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture machines; capital, $20,000. Directors—Jacob Breeberg, Jessie Klaber, Louis M. Barman.

Williamsbridge Land and Improvement Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Seibel, Bernard Schaeffer, Joseph T. Rebholz, George Schillenger, Herman Kopp.

Wahmeda Improvement Company of Chautauqua County, to deal in reale state; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. S. Holme, Asa A. Sackett, Frank Burn, W. W. Clark, W. H. Scofield.

### BUSINESS TROUBLES.

#### New York City.

THE KNICKERBOCKER COAL COMPANY.—Schedules of the Knickerbocker Coal Company, at First Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, show liabilities of $13,782, nominal assets of $3,706, and actual assets of $1,902.

WILLARD S. WATSON.—T. Tileston Wells was appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings yesterday for Willard S. Watson of 114 West Forty-seventh Street, by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court on the application of the New York Cab Company.

FREDERICK OVERBECK.—The Sheriff yesterday placed a keeper in the store of Frederick Overbeck, grocer at 32 Gouverneur Street, on an execution for $2,064 in favor of Tillie Churchill for damages for personal injuries, having been hurt by his wagon driven by a clerk. He has been in business since 1880.

DANZIS & SCHOENTHAL.—Abraham Danzis and Moritz Schoenthal, composing the firm of Danzis & Schoenthal, importers of jobbers in millinery goods, ribbons, velvets, and laces at 78 Bleecker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Elias Rosenthal without preference. The business was started in February, 1895, and their inventory of Jan. 1 last showed assets of $13,913 and liabilities of $6,500. Mr. Rosenthal said that the assignment was due to poor business and the pressure of two creditors, but he thought the matter would be speedily adjusted. The liabilities are $16,000 and assets $9,000.

#### Out of Town.

FREDERICK L. BRIGHAM.—Judgment for $7,048 was entered here yesterday against Frederick L. Brigham of F. L. Brigham & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., in favor of F. Blumenthal & Co. of this city for merchandise.

PHILIP C. DUNFORD, J. LAWRENCE CHEW.—In the Starr Cash Carrier case, which has been in the courts of New London for some time, Joseph Starr filed attachments yesterday in the Town Clerk's office for $50,000 each against Philip C. Dunford and J. Lawrence Chew.

STATEN ISLAND TERRA COTTA COMPANY.—There was a large gathering of stockholders and creditors of the Staten Island Terra Cotta Company in the Vice Chancellor's Court in Newark yesterday to oppose the proposition of J. Edward Addicks, who offered to buy the plant, which is near Perth Amboy, on the shores of Staten Island Sound. Mr. Addicks is the heaviest creditor. The whole matter was set down for a hearing on July 23.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. Agnes Fogel, a stockholder of the Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association of Altoona, petitioned the court in Hollidaysburg, Penn., to appoint a receiver for the association on the ground of its insolvency. The complainant alleged that the association had been mismanaged, and had not made a true report of its financial condition. Judge Bell granted a rule. The Pennsylvania is a National association, and has branches in several counties of the State. It is capitalized at $30,000,000.

#### Judgments.

The following judgments were entered Tuesday, July 13. The first name is that of the debtor:

ANTHONY, Rowland—A. D. Straus & Co. $81
BEALE, Paul, William H.—J. F. Menke... 72
BERNHEIMER, Charles D. and Meyer A., also Max Drey—Julia M. Schieffelin..... 5,079
BELVIN, William W.—Rebecca Wentworth Belvin..... 518
BRIGHAM, Frederick L.—F. & J. S. Blumenthal..... 7,048
BILLOTTI, Salvino—Edward Kane & Co.. 62
BOYLE, Joseph L.—S. Brown..... 87
BALCH, James E.—The Standard Gas Light Company of New York..... 41
BUFFALO, KENMORE AND TONAWANda Electric Railway Company—Charles Hubbell..... 1,126
CLARK, Harry E., Jr.—D. L. Trujillo and others..... 283
CASEY, Joseph and Mary, also Victor T. Foly—D. M. Koehler..... 280
CLAUSEN, Charles S.—J. Liebertz..... 180
DONDERA, Enrica—Louis Braun..... 1,116
DORRENCE, George M.—W. D. Romaine. 72
ELLINSON, Charles—The Standard Gas Light Company of New York..... 46
GILBERT, Charles B.—Gerald R. Brown.. 263
GORMAN, Lucille C.—J. Orr..... 260
GIBSON, Emmet C.—A. Brentano and others..... 88
GOLDBERG, Nathan—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company..... 95
HELMLING, Martin—Steinhardt Brothers & Co..... 96
HOWELL, Monroe—New York and New Jersey Ice Lines..... 2,296
JACKLE, Andrew—J. R. Berbling..... 98
JULICH, Herman, and Charles F. Lehman —C. R. McElwain..... 313
JARVIS, Mrs. W. S. and Mary—Hugh O'Neill..... 653
JOGOE, Henry B.—J. M. Alexander..... 22
KELLEY, Daniel J.—L. S. Davidson & Son..... 339

## THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 1 Northern..... | 81¼ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed..... | 30½ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed..... | 22¼ |
| Cotton, middling..... | 7 15-16 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... | 7¼ |
| Butter, State, finest creamery..... | 15 |
| Flour, Minnesota patents..... | $4.20 |
| Lard, prime..... | 4.07½ |
| Molasses, O. K. prime..... | 24 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... | 5⅛ |
| Tallow, prime..... | 3⅛ |
| Pork, mess..... | 8.25 |
| Beef, family..... | 9.50 |

# REPUBLICAN CLUBS MEET

## Tenth Annual Convention of the National League in Session in Detroit.

## PROMISES FOR THE FUTURE

### Chairman Woodmansee Tells What the Party Has Done, and Explains What It Purposes to Do—Old Issues Again Before the Country.

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—The tenth annual convention of the National League of Republican Clubs was called to order this morning. Life-sized portraits of President McKinley, James G. Blaine, Washington, and Lincoln were among the decorations.

A graduated tier of seats in the rear of the platform, having a capacity of 300 seats, was occupied by visitors. The delegates, seated in State groups, filled nearly the entire floor space, and the local public looked on from the galleries. The States having the larger delegations were grouped in the front and centre, the biggest spaces being occupied by Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania.

It was 10:30 o'clock when President Woodmansee rapped for order. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Service offered prayer, and President Woodmansee introduced Gov. Pingree, who made an address of welcome on behalf of the State of Michigan.

The Governor's address was rather tame, but it aroused a genuine burst of applause by a reference to the miners' strike and the expression of a hope that it would be successful.

Col. Henry P. Duffield of this city welcomed the delegates on behalf of Detroit. He said, among other things:

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican party is a minority in the Senate, its representatives are going to give to this country a protective tariff with adequate revenue; and then, in obedience to the St. Louis platform, they are going to give us right, proper, and expedient legislation on the currency question."

E. N. Dingley of Kalamazoo, President of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs, welcomed the visiting delegates, and D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati, President of the National League, delivered his annual address.

He told of the work done during his incumbency, and advised that the State Conventions of all the leagues throughout the Union be held on the same day, and suggested Lincoln's Birthday as the day.

Mr. Woodmansee eulogized the actions and intent of President McKinley. "As we are proud of the party of Lincoln, of Grant, of Garfield, and of Blaine," he said, "so are we proud of the party of William McKinley. The question is often asked by our political adversaries, 'What has President McKinley done?' We answer that he has unfurled the Stars and Stripes upon the Island of Hawaii. By that act he will reclaim our country's territory and our Nation's honor.

He has taught the gospel of enduring peace and Christian fellowship. He has rebuked the pessimist, and in the place of his discordant wail of despair has proclaimed the joyous message of brighter days and better times. He has made it possible to pass a Republican tariff law when his party was in the minority."

Speaking of the future, Mr. Woodmansee said:

"The contest of 1897 is already upon us. In various States the conventions of both parties have assembled, nominated their candidates, and adopted their platforms. The Democratic Party adheres to the Chicago platform. It has learned nothing, it forgets nothing. The platform is as bad, if possible, as the party which adopted it. It does not appeal to the patriotism of the American people. The Republican Party reaffirms the St. Louis platform, wherein it declared for honest money, a protective tariff, and reciprocity. The old issues are again before us.

But our party must be awake to the situation. The wants of our people are few, but they are imperative. They will trust us as long as we keep faith with them. They have a right to expect good times. Our present Congress could not render a more patriotic service than to give attention to the immigration laws.

"The Republican Party will take no backward steps as to civil service reform. It has repeatedly declared in favor of it. But it is opposed to that civil service reform which would thrust upon the people of this country without a fair competitive test a colony of incompetent Democratic officeholders.

"Our party, true to its promises, will present to the people the Dingley tariff law, a law that will take the place upon the statute books of the infamous Wilson bill, a law that will provide revenues sufficient to pay the expenditures of the Government, a law that will displace European labor with American labor, a law that will bring cheer and sunshine into our humblest homes, a law that will put new life into the veins and arteries of trade and commerce."

After the roll of States was called for the announcement of members of the committees a telegram of greeting was sent to President McKinley, and this dispatch from him to Mr. Woodmansee was read:

I offer through you my heartiest congratulations on the tenth annual convention of the Republican League and my continued best wishes for the increased usefulness and prosperity of this worthy organization.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

No announcement of the list of committees was made, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock after telegrams of regret were read from Vice President Hobart, Secretary Sherman, Senators Allison, Quay, Wellington, Warren, Fairbanks, Burrows, Speaker Reed, Congressmen Grosvenor, Dingley, Foster, Henderson; Secretaries Alger, Gary, Gage, Long, Wilson; Pension Commissioner Evans, and others.

The contest for the Presidency, which will be settled by to-morrow's election, goes merrily on. Crawford of Kentucky and Fleitz of Pennsylvania announce themselves certain of election, while Pollasky of Chicago says he is still in the race, although the Illinois delegation is not united in his interest.

To-morrow the Convention of the Republican College League will be held. The attendance promises to be light, and the sentiment of the college men is that their gathering should hereafter be held in April, during the school year when their members can better be assembled.

President Dingley called the evening mass meeting to order. Mr. Woodmansee, Charles Emory Smith, Webster Davis of Kansas City, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and ex-Senator Brown of Utah were among the speakers.

Mr. Smith's address elicited considerable applause. He declared Hawaii should have been annexed years ago, said that American capital should build and America control the Nicaragua Canal, and prophesied that ultimately Cuba would enjoy tranquillity under the Stars and Stripes.

# CITIZENS' UNION ROLLS.

### It Is Estimated that the Enrollment Now Amounts to More than 30,000 —A Thousand Names Yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting yesterday at 4 P. M. in the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street. So many members have gone to the country for the Summer that it was thought advisable to meet in the afternoon instead of at night.

Reports were received from most of the Assembly Districts, and all of them showed progress in the work of organizing the smaller political divisions of the city. This work has been conducted quietly, and little has been heard of it since Summer set in. The district leaders, however, reported to the meeting that there has been no abatement of effort, and that results have been gratifying.

At the headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, it was learned last night that rolls aggregating upward of 1,000 names were received during yesterday. Secretary Clark said that it was merely an ordinary and average day, and that frequently a greater number of enrolled names is sent in on one day. It is estimated by district leaders that the enrollment now amounts to more than 30,000.

In referring to the "purging" of the Republican rolls, several members of the Union said yesterday that their names had been retained on the district rolls of the Republicans. John C. Clark, Secretary, said he had received no notice that his name had been or would be stricken from the rolls in the Nineteenth Assembly District. As it had been announced that such notice would precede the "purging," he inferred that his name still serves to "pad" the rolls.

"I hope my name is retained," he said, "because I want to act with the Republicans when it comes to voting for members of Congress and of the Assembly."

Despite the encouraging reports of district leaders, there is a continual grumble among those most active in the Union's work in the districts against what they characterize as the delay and inaction of the General Committee. One of these men said last night:

"We are losing precious time. Only the rich people have gone out of the city. The voters are all here. If we are to win, we must work all through the Summer. So many of our committeemen have left the city that regular meetings have been abandoned, and very little is being done except by the canvassers. They are getting names, but that is not the real work of the campaign. We need votes. I find in my district that people are beginning to ask if the Citizens' Union is going to wait until Platt names the Republican candidate for Mayor.

"We can do little more until the committee takes some definite action and shows that it has something definite to fight for. When the people once commence thinking that we are waiting for the Republicans to act first, or to ascertain what the Republican machine will demand, it will be too late to win the fight for non-partisanship. Tammany will then be sure of victory."

There will be a meeting in the Eighth Assembly District, at 59 Rivington Street, to-night, at 8:30. A. W. Cooley and John T. McNaboe will speak.

Two meetings will be held to-morrow night, one at 174 Avenue A, in the Fourteenth District, and the other at 47 Greenwich Avenue, near Sixth Avenue, in the Fifth District. A. F. Crosby will speak at the first and William Potts at the second.

### Ohio Silver Republicans.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Chairman Towne of the Silver Republican organization has sent a telegram to the Chairman of the committee in Ohio, advising against putting a separate State ticket in the field. In an interview he says that no ticket will be placed in the field, and that the silver Republicans of Ohio will support the party declaring for silver.

# SUICIDE OF N. C. CREEDE.

### California Millionaire Mine Owner Kills Himself Rather Than Have His Wife Live with Him.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 13.—Nicholas C. Creede, millionaire mine owner, after whom the town of Creede, Col., is named, committed suicide with morphine last evening at his home, in this city, because his wife, from whom he had separated, insisted upon renewing their married relations.

On Jan. 4 last Creede and his wife separated and agreed to dissolve at once, as far as possible, without legal process, their marital bonds. Mrs. Creede accepted $20,000 cash and surrendered all further claims upon her husband, at the time voluntarily withdrawing from his premises. It was understood, after the necessary time had elapsed, Creede would institute legal proceedings and begin suit for absolute divorce.

About that time it appeared that both husband and wife were well satisfied that they were not required to maintain intimate relations, and while Mrs. Creede considered that the amount of cash settled upon her was insignificant as compared with her husband's wealth, she left him and took up her home in Alabama.

About three weeks ago Mrs. Creede returned to Los Angeles and proposed to her husband a reconciliation. This was much to Creede's distaste, and he endeavored to avoid his wife, but being unsuccessful, he determined to end his life.

Last evening he took a large dose of morphine and went into the garden to die. He was discovered by a servant and medical aid was summoned, but he died two hours later. Mrs. Creede was informed of her husband's death, but declined to discuss the tragedy. The two-year-old child of Edith Walters Walker, the actress, adopted by Creede over a year ago, is in the care of his friends at Escondido.

Nicholas C. Creede, whose career was a notable mixture of hardship, adventure, speculation, and the sudden gaining of fabulous wealth, was born near Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1843. His father removed to Iowa and began farming in Jasper County soon afterward. The boy was obliged to turn his hand to work while very young, and rapidly developed the hardy traits that later made him a success. He began to serve the Government as an attaché of the Quartermaster's Department when nineteen years old, but grew weary of the routine work the place involved, and left it to begin his career as a Government scout, which eventually earned him the rank of First Lieutenant in the regular army.

He experienced numerous thrilling adventures in this life, and had some close escapes from the hostile Indians, against whom he worked. He returned to civilization after seven years as a frontiersman, but did not like it and went back to Colorado in 1870, just as the gold craze was breaking out in the Black Hills. He spent five years in toilsome prospecting for the precious yellow metal, with small results, and then struck the "Bonanza" Mine, and began to "make his pile." In one year he had increased his worldly goods by $20,000. He turned his attention to silver mining then, and his wealth grew continuously. He made "find" after "find," starting in the Garitha country, the wildest part of Colorado, in June, 1889, where he struck his richest mine, and extending his possessions, until his name was a watchword among Western financiers. His Garitha mine was dubbed "Holy Moses," from an exclamation one of his assistants made at sight of the rich vein there. Mr. Creede's success as a prospector was honored by the naming of Creede, Col., one of the richest mining towns in the State, after him.

His income in 1892 was put at $1,000 a day. He was also said to be one of the owners of the Silver Trust, and was estimated as worth $3,000,000 in the last campaign.

Mr. Creede was accused, a little over four years ago, of having murdered a man who once held a mortgage on his father's farm in Iowa as a means of paying off the mortgage, but the story gained no credence. The charges appeared in anonymous letters addressed to Mr. Creede, and he stamped them as blackmail. One of his accusers, who was said to be the son of his half brother, was found dead in a Pullman sleeping car at Wilson, Kan., on the Union Pacific Railway, in February, 1894. Mr. Creede did not believe in the alleged relationship. His supposed nephew had tried to blackmail him.

# BENHAM'S DEFENSE TO BEGIN.

### Case of the People Against the Banker Charged with Wife Murder Concluded at Batavia.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 13.—Delancey McIntyre, President of the First National Bank of Batavia, was the first witness in the trial of Howard C. Benham for wife murder this morning. He was asked the condition of the defendant's account, but the question was objected to and the objection was sustained.

Miss Nellie Devers was recalled and asked if she remembered a conversation between the defendant and May Wiard one day last October at the defendant's house.

"Yes, Sir," was her reply, "Mr. Benham was sitting in the front room with May Wiard. I stood near by pouring out a glass of beer. 'Never mind, May,' said Howard, 'we'll be happy some day.' Miss Wiard motioned with her eyes toward me and said: 'Be careful, Howard, what you say.'"

Dr. Herbert A. Morse was next called. Several hypothetical questions prepared by Dr. John Parmenter, and making with the story of Mrs. Benham's case ten typewritten pages, were read by Attorney Kenefick, who then asked: "Assuming all these conditions as recited are true, what would you say was the cause of the woman's death?"

"I would say that she died as the result of prussic acid poisoning."

The hypothetical question was objected to by the defense on the grounds that all the conditions recited in the hypothesis had not been proved in the testimony in this case. The Court overruled the objection.

Fred Sager, a barber of Batavia, was asked about a talk he had with Benham about prussic acid.

"It was the last of December," he said, "Benham and I were talking about a man who had committed suicide by cutting his throat. Benham said any man was a d—d fool for cutting his throat. He said: 'If I was going to commit suicide I would take prussic acid. It is the quickest and easiest way of doing the job.'"

Guy W. Brigham, one of Mr. Sager's assistants, corroborated Sager's testimony.

This concluded the case of the people and the court was then adjourned until to-morrow, when the defense will open.

### Suicide of Congressman's Brother.

HAMILTON, N. Y., July 13.—W. W. Ray, brother of Congressman George W. Ray, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the head this morning.

# ORANGE PARK COMMISSION.

### Common Council Rebukes It—Fears of a Trolley in Park and Central Avenues.

ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—The Common Council last night refused to turn over to the Essex County Park Commission the care, custody, and control of Park and Central Avenues, as had been requested by the latter body some time ago, and as a result discussion of the matter is hot to-day, charges and counter-charges of trolley road influence being made.

The matter had been in committee for some months, but last night the Committee on Streets, through its Chairman, Alderman Maloney, presented a long report, in which the application was refused, and the Park Commission was roundly rebuked.

For several years the traction company has been seeking franchises in both these avenues in Orange and East Orange, but to no purpose.

Although some persons have asserted that the trolley company would get a franchise if the roadways were turned over to the commission, the anti-trolley people have been invariably on the side of the Park Commission, and so expressed themselves last night, Frank H. Scott, President of the Century Company; John O. Heald, and John D. Everett appearing for them. The commission's counsel, Joseph L. Munn, told the Aldermen that there were other routes through South Orange and Bloomfield that could be converted into park boulevards by the commission.

On the other hand, it is asserted that the Common Council is unusually friendly toward the trolley company, and that the latter knows it, and intends to get a franchise despite the people's wishes.

### Death from a Toy Cannon in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—Albert McKenny, thirteen years old, who was shot by a toy cannon, in Jersey City, on July 5, died this afternoon from lockjaw, in the Memorial Hospital in this city, to which he was removed yesterday. The wadding from the cannon had torn up the flesh on the youngster's right arm. He lived in Pierson Street, this city.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

Lieut. John A. Harman, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the cavalry squadron, Alabama National Guard, at Montgomery, Ala., from the 12th to the 19th of July.

Lieut. William E. Almy, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, for appointment and duty as alde de camp.

Lieut. William C. Rafferty, First Artillery, heretofore ordered to join his regiment at the expiration of his present leave of absence, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty.

Lieut. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, Rome, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles under manufacture at that point for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding six visits between July 1 and Aug. 17 to the works of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material for twelve-inch Emery elevating gun carriages.

Leave of absence for one year, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the East, is granted Second Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., Fifth Artillery, and for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of Dakota, to Post Chaplain I. Newton Ritner, United States Army.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding three visits to the works of the Pratt and Letchworth Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; four visits to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, and four visits to the Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of mortars and carriages.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted from non-commissioned officers are announced: Second Lieut. Fred L. Munson, appointed to rank from June 3, from Sergeant, Company A, Sixth Infantry, to the Ninth Infantry, Company 1, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Thomas Anderson, Jr., appointed to rank from June 8, from Sergeant, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry, to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company H, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Second Lieut. John E. Hunt, appointed to rank from June 8, from Corporal, Troop H, Eighth Cavalry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company D, Fort Custer, Mon. The officers named will proceed to join their respective companies not later than Aug. 10, 1897.

The following changes are made in the stations of officers of the Medical Department:

Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas, Florida, for duty at that post to relieve Capt. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Gorgas, upon being relieved by Capt. McCulloch, will take station at New York City, and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, relieving Capt. Charles Richard, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Richard, upon being relieved by Capt. Gorgas, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post. Major William R. Debusier, Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Angel Island, Cal., for duty at that post, to relieve Major Benjamin F. Pope, surgeon. Major Pope will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Pilcher will report to the commanding officer at Fort Crook, Neb., for duty at that post. Capt. Charles F. Kliffer, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Meade, South Dakota, for duty at that post. Lieut. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post. Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty at that hospital.

### Navy.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett is retired from July 12.

Pay Clerk G. W. Van Brunt's appointment is revoked.

Ensign J. E. Walker is ordered to the Cincinnati, July 15.

Ensign K. M. Bennett is ordered to the Amphitrite, July 15.

Charles S. Taylor is appointed acting carpenter from July 12.

George B. Moncrie is appointed acting boatswain from July 10.

Pay Clerk E. A. Eycke's appointment to the Detroit is revoked from July 25.

Charles S. Cowie is appointed pay clerk for the Constellation, to take effect Aug. 1.

Lieut. T. H. Stevens is ordered to examination for promotion at Washington, July 14.

Commander Charles O'Neil is ordered to examination for promotion at Washington, July 13.

Lieut. J. M. Orchard is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Wilmington.

Lieut. Commander C. O. Allibone is ordered to duty as Ordnance Officer, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 1.

John C. Brigham is appointed pay clerk to settle accounts at the Washington Navy Pay Office, Wasnington, D. C.

Ensign J. H. Dayton is detached from the Wilmington and ordered to continue under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Commander W. H. Emory is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, July 31.

Lieut. C. W. Bartlett is detached from the Minneapolis, July 22, and granted two months' leave of absence, ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 22.


CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

4 and 6 Warren St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

MASON, 6-8 East 58th St.

Attractive apartment; all light rooms; equal to corner; hardwood trim; elevator all night. Rent, $1,400.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.


# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Dealings by Private Contract—Auction Sale After Long Litigation.

Henry Walsh has sold to Henry G. Gabay, for $105,000, the old two-story tenements, 143, 145, and 147 Franklin Street, 68.10 by 100 by 75 by 71. The old buildings will be removed and a large business structure erected on the plot.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Jacob Hess two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, 50 by 100.

William J. Merritt has sold to Ferral C. Dininny, Jr., the new five-story brick and stone dwelling southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-first Street, 35.8 by 75 by 46 and irregular. The reported price is $150,000, in part payment of which Mr. Dininny gives his present residance, 188 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 by 102.2.

Mr. Merritt has also sold to Robert Dowling the five-story brick and stone dwelling, 320 West Ninety-first Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Riverside Drive, 35 by 100.8 and irregular. The houses sold by Mr. Merritt are two of a group of six erected by him on a plot 100 by 150 purchased in 1894.

Jacob and Julius Fleischbauer and German Kahn have purchased, for $26,575, the Lincoln Academy Buildings, formerly known as the German-American School of the Nineteenth Ward, 244 and 246 East Fifty-second Street, 50 by 100.5.

Oppenheimer & Veith are the buyers of the plot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, the sale of which, by John D. Crimmins, has already been reported in these columns.

It was learned yesterday that the buyers of the plot 25 by 196 at 634 Broadway, the sale of which, by Louis Sachs to W. H. C. Jackson, has already appeared in the list of transfers, are really a firm of builders, who will erect an eleven-story business structure on the site.

The estate of Joseph Seidenberg has sold the plot at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 102.2 by 145. This was formerly a part of the grounds of the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, from which institution it was purchased by Mr. Seidenberg in 1895 for $87,500. It is reported that the buyers in the present transaction are the Trustees of a charitable institution, who will soon build on the site.

The five-story brick tenement 117 Chrystie Street was again put up at auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday by L. J. Phillips & Co. This is the parcel the sale of which was adjourned last week on account of a claim by the defendant's attorney that more had been offered for the property at private sale than it ever would bring at auction. There was a good-sized crowd in front of the auctioneer's stand yesterday, attracted by the previous adjournment of the sale under rather peculiar circumstances, as well as the fact that the property has been the subject of litigation for the past ten years.

The terms of sale referred to a mortgage for $10,000, dated Sept. 1, 1871, on which the plaintiff's attorney said the interest had been paid except during the past four years. There was, however, very apparent misgiving among those present as to just what the incumbrances were on the property, and it was knocked down to the plaintiff, Elizabeth F. Koke, as administratrix, on a bid of $4,000 over the incumbrances, bringing the actual amount realized nearly up to about $17,000.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction were down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 21 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 251.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,326.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 121 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 144 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,541; subject to other mortgages for $19,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 168 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 151 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.7 by 17 by 93.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,039.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert J. Sire, referee, Perry Avenue, east side, 425 feet south of Gun Hill Road, runs east 100 by south 34.4, by south 10.8, by west 100.11, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame stable at rear. Due on judgment, $4,315.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 261 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 25 by 81; Harris Goldberg of 207 East Houston Street, owner; S. Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Sixty-third Street, northeast corner of Avenue A, for a one-and-a-half story frame coal shed, 94.6 by 20.6; Adam Friedlinger of West Park, Ulster County, N. Y., owner; Charles H. Davis, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 33 West Forty-third Street, for a four-story brick fire engine house; City, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $23,500.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 80.6; Joseph Cirito of 20 West Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $120,000.

Penfold Avenue, south side, 132 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling 22 by 38; Thomas Fitzgerald of 679 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, northeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a one-story frame pavilion 19.3 by 33; Charles de St. Vincent de Paul, owners; Ducker Portable House Company, architect; cost, $1,550.

Hoe Street, west side, 197 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling 21 by 45; Martha C. Lavelle of 1,162 Hoe Street, owner; John H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $3,500.

Andrews Avenue, northeast corner of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 218 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings 18 by 62; Julius Herderman of 3,070 Third Avenue, owner; George Hoffmann of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

### Alterations.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets, to a six-story brick and iron store; John Wanamaker, owner; P. H. Murphy of 26 Cortlandt Street, builder; cost, $1,700.

Nos. 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick store; Charles Henderson, owner; Harding & Gooch of 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $100.

Washington Street, southeast corner of Charlton Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; P. G. Sellew of 53 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Edward Smith of 46 Ann Street, architect; cost, $531.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame hotel; Pangburn & Adam of 45 Broadway, owners; W. R. Kenzel of 39 Charlton Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 13.

BLONDEL AV, e s, 100 ft s of Evadna St, 25x100; John W. Bartram, referee, to James A. Woolf and another..... $800

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x100; Joseph Rosenberg and others to Edward Kienzle..... 1

BRIGGS AV, s s, 195.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x110; John H. Rogan, referee, to Millie E. Hahn and another. 4,550

CLASSON AV, w s, 300.7 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Abner R. Breeden to Mary Breeden..... 250

DELANCEY ST, 270 and 272; Annie Isaacs to Barney Isaacs and another..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 270 and 272; Barney Isaacs and wife to Annie Isaacs..... 1

LENOX AV, 53, 27x75; William B. Brownell to John C. Garteiman..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 436 and 438, and 111 to 119 East 44th St, 45th St, 32 and 34 East; 41st St, 147 East 58th St, 229 West; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 123d St, 88.9x110.8x irregular; 43d St, 204 to 210 East; 47th St, 110 and 112 East; 51st St, 106 East; 56th St, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 75x irregular; Cornelius O'Reilly and wife and Thomas J. and Michael J. O'Reilly, with each other, partition deed..... 1

LOT 104, map No. 352, Register's Office; John Poth, Jr., to Peter Monahan..... 350

LOTS 103 and 102, map No. 352, Register's Office; John Poth, Jr., to John Smith.... 650

LOT 9, map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Herman Stalberg..... 1,375

LOT 274, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Nils Peterson to Hudson P. Rose 1

LOT 165, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Rachel A. Conner..... 400

18TH ST, n s, Lots 48 and 49, map of 82 lots at Wakefield, 25x114; Martin J. Keogh and another to Hugh McGuire and wife..... 800

LOTS 61 and 62, map of Cebrie Park; Philip A. Smyth and another to Nellie A. Shelley..... 1,200

LOT 64, map of Olinville, 100x100; Walter P. Jayne and wife to Helen M. Jayne. 300

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 105th St, 19.11x50; Annie S. Sittig to William Cumming, Jr., and another..... 1,000

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 117th St, 100.11x75; John W. O'Shaughnessy and wife to Martin Metzger..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 19.11 ft s of 105th St, 18x50; William Cumming, Jr., and others to Helen C. Ferguson..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 105th St, 19.11x50; William Cumming, Jr., and others to Catherine F. Cumming..... 1

MONROE ST, 261 and 263, 9.2x25x88.4; Morris Goldstein and wife to Harris Goldberg.. 1

PART LOTS 8, 15, 16, 17, 32, and 33, map of property of Edward T. Young, 23d Ward; Moses Lubelsky and wife to Baruch P. Liberman..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 716, 21x100; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Richard Cummings..... 2,410

UNION ST, s s, 200.8 ft e of Barker Av, 25x100; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Theodore F. Tone..... 500

WEST ST, 61; William Calhoun and wife to Oliver J. Wells..... 1

WEST ST, 225, 25.9x95.2x irregular; Jonas Well and others to George Mundorff..... 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 82d St, 42.6x65; Sarah Crow to Elizabeth H. Crow..... 105,000

2D AV, e or St, n s, Lot 505, map of Wakefield, 100x100; Frank M. Buck, referee, to John Harper..... 1,610

3D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x90; Xenophon Kummler and wife to Jennie Geller, (exchange)..... 1

6TH ST, n s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 25x90.10; John Delahunty, referee, to Matilda Michaelis..... 19,850

6TH ST, n s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 0.6x90.10; Louis Frankenthaler and wife to Herbert B. Schoemaker..... 1

6TH AV, e s, 49.10 ft n of 16th St, 20.8x65; Caroline Frank to Samuel Frank and another..... 1

6TH ST, 619 East, 25.6x90.10; Matilda Michaelis to Simon Adler and another.... 1

6TH ST, n s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 0.6 x90.10; Herbert B. Shoemaker to Matilda Michaelis..... 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x 100; Heyman Cohen and wife to Rosa Wiederman n..... 10

10TH ST, 303, 305, and 307 East; George Mundorff and wife to Jonas Well and another..... 1

11TH AV, e s, 43.1 ft s of 49th St, 18.9x 75; Mary E. Schmidt and another to Henry Suhrmann..... 10,500

13TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; John Delahunty, referee, to Matilda Michaelis..... 10,000

13TH ST, 141 East; Matilda Michaelis to Simon Adler and another..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; John Delahunty, referee, to Matilda Michaelis..... 14,100

33D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x 98.9; Joseph R. Guernsey and wife to James Gaunt..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x122.6x irregular; Moses Greenbaum and wife to Samuel Greenbaum..... 9,000

46TH ST, ss, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Caprano and wife to Charles Caprano..... 1

46TH ST, 309 and 311 East; Frances Sonnenstrahl to Abraham Sonnenstrahl..... 1

60TH ST, 131 East; Louis M. Jones and wife to Thomas W. Jones..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 50x 58.9x50x56.6; Frederick Hilliler and wife to Emma Hilliler..... 1

85TH ST, 217 East; Emma Short to Augustin Hyland..... 6,500

103D ST, 253 West, 18x80.11; Wallis I. Allen and wife to Webster C. Powell, Jr..... 100

115TH ST, 20 West, 20x100.11; Elizabeth Reinhardt to Adolph Pawel..... 1

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 100.11; Oscar D. Dike to Florence B. Dike and another..... 1

126TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 99.11; Catherine E. D. McCullagh, as executrix, to James P. Marren and wife.. 27,750

135TH ST, 39 East, 20.6x100; Adam Friedlinger of West Park, Ulster County, N. Y., owner; Charles H. Davis, architect; cost, $1,800.

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Henry Muller and wife to Hermann G. Unger and wife..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Henry Muller and wife to Hermann G. Unger and wife, one-half..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 100; John Farrell and wife to James McClenahan..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 502.4 ft w of Brook Av, 27x100; James K. Holmes and wife to John C. DeWolf..... 73,500

14TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; Matilda Michaelis to Simon Adler and another..... 1

166TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Jacob Stalschmidt and wife to Daniel W. Maloney..... —

172D ST, s s, corner of Lexington Av, 25x100; William Wetterer and wife to Rudolph Presch..... 100

### Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Ike, to Harris Suckno and another; 38 Columbia St, 2 years..... $2,800

MILLER, Louisa C., to Jacob Simermeyer; Columbus Av, 60, n w corner of 62d St, 5 years..... 1,800

PHYFE, Julia M., trustee, to Salvator Yapaolo and another; 204 5th St, 2 10-12 years..... 800

RYDER, Thomas, to Thomas Monahan; 38 Lispenard St, store, &c., 4 years..... 300

SCHEIDEBERG, Herman, to the F. W. Pitcher Company; 2,191 8th Av, 1 year 2½ months..... 900

WINANS, Henry D., to A. L. Ranney; 845 Madison Av, 10 years..... 3,324

### Recorded Mortgages.

BOOTH, Frances A. and Edward B., to Elizabeth S. Lord; n s of 78th St, 217 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... $1,500

BUEHLER, John M., and wife to Victor Gerhards; 871 1st Av, leasehold, installments..... 3,000

BURKE, Walter A., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 17,000

BYRNES, Annie and William L., to Thomas Carroll; 704-706 East 134th St, 2 years..... 5,000

CALHOUN, William, and wife to Terence Jacobson; 40 West St and 60 Washington St, 1 year..... 5,000

CAMERON, Hattie, to Ellen T. C. Fallon; s s of 46th St, 387.6 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 2 years..... 3,000

CIRRITO, Joseph and Gaetana, to Joseph Hamershlag; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 52,000

CLARKE, Elizabeth J., to Sarah A. Sands; n s of 16th St, 241 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

CLARKE, Elizabeth J., to Henry M. Sands; n s of 16th St, 247.6 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

CONE, Margaret E., to Harlem Savings Bank; n w s of Washington Av, 25 ft s w of Lot 45, being part said, lot on map of Morrisania, 1 year..... 700

CONNORS, John, and wife to John W. Haaren; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 93.1 ft s of 141st St, 1 year..... 15,500

CONNORS, John, and wife to John W. Haaren; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 141st St, 

## MONTCLAIR PUPILS AND BEER.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 13.—This town is in a ferment of excitement over a communication from the Board of Education read at the Town Council meeting last night, which charges that, after the Commencement exercises of the Montclair High School, held in the most prominent church in the place recently, a keg of beer was drunk on the school grounds by the members of the graduating class and others, who became so boisterous that the police were compelled to interfere and disperse the crowd. Two of the young men, it is said, were taken home intoxicated, and one of them confessed that the beer was obtained at the saloon of Patrick Farrell.

The saloon keeper says his brother sold the keg to a man named Howard Bowlby after he had refused to sell one to some sixty or more young men.

The communication to the Council called for a conference with the Police and License Committee, and said, among other things: "The Board of Education, through the undersigned committee, desires to express its amazement and indignation at the conduct of some of the High School scholars at the recent graduation after the exercises in the church were concluded. That sons of respectable parents should at any time indulge in a drunken carousal is a shame. That they should on such an occasion, until interrupted and dispersed by the police, attempt this on school grounds and in the name of the graduating class is a base outrage against both school and community."

A similar communication was received from the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.

Bowlby asserts that he did not know the parties who asked him to get the beer.

Chief of Police Pier said no complaint had been made to him, and what he had heard in connection with the matter was hearsay. When told what Farrell had said, the Chief stated that the saloon keeper could not be held responsible for the affair.

The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the citizens.


EXCURSIONS.

**Manhattan Beach.**

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 5:40, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.; additional train race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

**ROCKAWAY BEACH.**

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 9:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

**CONEY ISLAND.**

CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

**LONG BEACH.**

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 6:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. Piers, 6, 6:45, 10:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. 26th St., Brooklyn, 8:0, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M., East 92d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 26th st. and Cortlandt St., 11:30, 1:30 P. M., for 92d st. only 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.
6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:56 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 7:30 P.M. 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

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HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, Fishing, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager.
P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

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STAR LAKE.
P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; pure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

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Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
OPEN JUNE 15.
For illustrated folder, &c., address
ROCKY POINT INN CO.
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Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week.
GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

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Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
ELEVATION 2,700 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Reached in Four Hours from New York.
Trains leave Grand Central Station 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30, (Saturday Special at 1:40, in 3½ hours.) West Shore Station, 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
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W. H. PARKE, Manager.

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For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

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SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

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ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
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(OCEAN FRONT.)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
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OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
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Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

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PEMBERTON COTTAGE.
Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av,, Long Branch, N. J.—Under new management. Address, GRANBY COTTAGE.

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BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
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HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H. NOW OPEN.
Golf links, with professional greenkeeper.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
THE JEFFERSON
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

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HOTEL ALBRACCA.
OPEN JUNE 20TH.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 5, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

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Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. W. A. KENNEDY & SON, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

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Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

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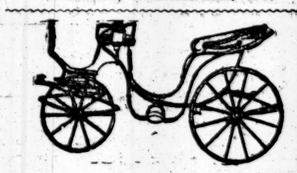

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(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)
Builders of Fine Carriages
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MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co. JAMES B. BREWSTER.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Excellent table. Large, well-furnished rooms. SPECIAL LOW TERMS FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

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LADIES NEEDING A FEMALE SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857, 217 West 49th St., near Broadway.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European
SUMMER RESORTS
and Permanent Hotels, Call or Address, (send stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 90 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks.....Hotel Ampersand, now open
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Columbia, now open
do .....West End Hotel, now open
do Hotel Brunswick, now open, ap., $3 to $5
do ...(Largest.) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $3 to $4
Avon, N. J.(Fred. E. Foster,) Avon Inn, ap, $4 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I..Argyle Hotel, open all year
do ..Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages, now open
Block Id.,R.I.(C.E.Brown,) Manisses & Cottages
do .....(B. B. Mitchell,) Spring House
do (R. G. Lewis,) National Hotel, apply for rates
do (H. S. Littlefield,) Central House, now open
do .....(M. A. Ball,) The Eureka, a. p., $2 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cape May, N. J.....Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Centre Harbor, N.H..Senter House, a.p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. ....The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fisher's Island. The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up. ap, $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel, De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do Specially recom'd.
Long Branch, N. J..Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Magnolia, Mass.....The Magnolia, a. p., $4 up
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Htl
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham, ap., $5 up
do .....The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, now open
do. (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (123 W. 39th St, nr. B'way.) The Parker, ep, 1.50up
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds.) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y....Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)...Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass..The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Springs, N. Y...U. S. Hotel, a.p., $5
Saybrook Pt., Conn..Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Isl. H'ghts, NY. Prosp't H'se, now open
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up, ap, $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, NJ. Monm'th H., ap, $3.50 to $5
St. Andrews, N. B. The Algonquin, a.p., $3.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis..Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Tunbridge Wells, (Eng.).....The Spa Hotel
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.....Atlantic House, now open
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

RAMSDELL LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Sunday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

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Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trave, Tu., July 20, | 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, | 10 AM |
| Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, | 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 17, | 10 AM |
| Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, | 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, | 10 AM |

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, | 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, | 10 AM |

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friederich der Grosse | | Thursday, July 15, | Noon |
| Barbarossa | | Thursday, July 22, | Noon |
| Koenigin Luise | | Thursday, July 29, | Noon |
| Prinz Regent Luitpold | | Thursday, Aug. 5, | Noon |

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaiser, July 24, | 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 14, | 10 AM |
| Ems, Aug. 7, | 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 21, | 10 AM |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, | 10 AM | Normannia, Jy. 29, | 10 AM |
| Normannia, Jy. 29, | 10 AM | Normannia, A'g. 26, | 10 AM |
| Columbia, Aug. 5, | 7 AM | Columbia, Sept. 2, | 7 AM |

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn'a July 17, | 8 AM | Patria, July 24, | 2 PM |

First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 

# CAUGHT IN THE SUGAR BOOM

## Decker, Howell & Co. Unable to Meet Their Obligations—Their Failure Announced.

## STOCK MARKET INFLUENCED

**The Firm Went Down in the Baring Panic of 1890, but Resumed—"Rocketing" in Sugar Caused the Complete Wreck.**

Decker, Howell & Co., the well-known Stock Exchange firm of 44 Broadway and 45 New Street, were caught as bears in the "rocketing" of Sugar on Monday, when the certificates of the American Sugar Refining Company advanced nearly 6 points. Before the day closed papers had been drawn up by Sullivan & Cromwell of 45 Wall Street for an assignment to Alanson Fisher, Jr., once cashier of the firm.

News of the disaster was made public yesterday. The announcement from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange that Decker, Howell & Co. were no longer able to meet their financial obligations excited many and sincere expressions of regret and sympathy, as the firm held the respect and confidence of the Street and the Exchange. Little surprise was evinced, as it had been feared for some time that the house was on the wrong side of the market. Again it was believed that since the failure of the firm in 1890 it had not been able to completely overcome the influence of this bad stroke of fate, despite the phenomenal quickness in settling its affairs.

**Heavy Liabilities of the Firm.**

Assignee Fisher would make no statement in regard to the suspending of the business of Decker, Howell & Co., except that they were sellers and that Sugar had brought about their financial strait. He expressed a hope that the firm would tide over its mishap, but declined to give a guess at its liabilities and assets. These were placed, on the best Street authority, at $800,000 and $250,000, respectively. No Exchange contracts required selling under the rule. The assignment was without preference. William J. Curtis of Sullivan & Cromwell will be the personal attorney of the assignee.

The present firm of Decker, Howell & Co. dates from Oct. 20, 1892, and the assigning members are Joseph S. Decker, who lives at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I., and William A. Williams, who lives at Tarrytown. Neither was at the office of the firm yesterday. Mr. Decker was at one time a member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange. George R. Howell died Oct. 7, 1892.

**Panic Caused First Failure.**

The fateful Nov. 11, 1890, which saw what some call the "Baring Panic," others the "Villard Crash," caught Decker, Howell & Co. long of the stocks put on the market in the interest of Henry Villard. The panic was a logical result of the petering out of confidence in these securities. The announcement of the failure of Decker, Howell & Co. fell like a thunderbolt at the most acute moment of the day. The Bank of North America had to be aided by the Clearing House Association. Decker, Howell & Co. had "lain down" on it for $1,400,000, and it owed the Clearing House $900,000, and was unable to pay it.

Decker, Howell & Co. assigned to William Nelson Cromwell of Sullivan & Cromwell. Never did assignee obtain greater credit for administering the affairs intrusted to him.

On Jan. 5, 1891, Mr. Cromwell astounded the financial world by issuing an announcement to the effect that he had so liquidated, combined, and managed the affairs of the estate that he had been able to declare a cash dividend of 100 per cent, and pay on demand every just claim against it in full, principal and interest. Also that this result, insuring the payment in full of an indebtedness of over $12,000,000, had been accomplished within two months of the failure.

Messrs. Decker & Howell were reinstated to membership of the Stock Exchange November 11, 1890, just two months after their failure was compelled. In the following May Mr. Cromwell's account of stewardship was published. One item of "gains in stocks and bonds, $1,388,588.45," showed how quickly the market recovered from the panic of Nov. 11. A few days later the world knows that Mr. Cromwell, in addition to his legal fee of $200,000, had received a regal Tiffany silver service as a testimonial from Decker, Howell & Co., who were apparently in fully restored business prosperity. They then claimed a cash capital of $250,000.

**Wheat Transactions Unprofitable.**

Decker, Howell & Co. did not, however, continue after they resumed business to operate on the same scale as when they believed that the Villards would boom. After Mr. Howell's death their transactions were narrowed still further. Six months ago confidential reports were that they had had transactions in wheat that were not profitable. They were also reported as slow in responding to calls for margins.

Many stories about the failure were current in Wall Street yesterday. One associated Addison Cammack with the failure, although he has been a bull on sugar. Mr. Fisher would not deny or admit that John C. Eno, who had a desk in Decker, Howell & Co.'s office, was a large seller of sugar, and that last month he was in a strait out of which his father helped him. No corroboration or denial of this was obtained at the offices of Mr. Eno's father and brothers, 111 Broadway. Mr. John C. Eno was not found.

Another story was that in 1890, the firm was saved by the "discovery" of an asset of $1,000,000. Mr. Cromwell disposed of this as a joke.

Of the future of the firm doubt was expressed that it would survive the present disaster.

The stock market was but momentarily influenced by the business misfortune of Decker, Howell & Co.

## ELIGIBLE LIST NOT READY.

**The New Civil Service Law Blocks the Police Board.**

It is not likely that the question of a new Inspectors' eligible list will be brought up at to-day's meeting of the Police Board. Commissioners Parker and Andrews, who were appointed a committee to find out and report what revisions of the police regulations were necessary to meet the requirements of the new civil service law, have not yet met to exchange their views.

The questions at issue are whether or not the Civil Service Board of the Police Department, established under the bi-partisan law of 1895, still survives and is the agency which is charged by the law with the determination of merit, or whether the board is dead, and the City Civil Service Board performs that duty, and, secondly, whether in matters of promotion the Police Board may, as under the law of 1895, continue to make the examination and mark as to merit, or whether the City Civil Service Board takes its place.

There are in reality only four vacancies in the department. Although there are six inspection districts, appropriation has only been made for the pay of five. Inspector McLaughlin is a full Inspector, and there are five Captains acting in charge of inspection districts. Four of them will be appointed as soon as a new eligible list is made. When that is done there will be four vacant Captaincies.

**Steamboat Officials to Appear.**

The refusal of the New Haven Steamboat Line to allow Customs Inspector C. A. Du Moulin, Jr., to board their steamboat, Richard Peck, last Sunday, has aroused the ire of the customs officials. On Monday Mr. Du Moulin made a formal complaint to the Surveyor of the Port, stating that he had been forcibly removed from the steamer. The complaint was referred to Col. Dudley F. Phelps of the Law Division of the Custom House, who has summoned the officials of the steamboat company to appear and make an explanation.

**Not Indicted.**

The Grand Jury yesterday refused to find an indictment against William G. Duff of New Rochelle, who was held by Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court, last Saturday, on the charge of forging a check. Ormond G. Smith of the firm of Street & Smith, publishers, was the complainant. Duff was employed by the firm as bookkeeper.

## LILIUOKALANI RESTS.

**Has Abandoned Her Effort for Reinstatement for the Time Being and Turned to Literature.**

Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, has settled down in a hotel here into a sort of literary retirement. There she devotes herself to composing Hawaiian melodies and songs, and to collecting material for her eventful autobiography.

Her private Secretary, Mr. Palmer, says she was engaged on Monday in reading the proofs of a brochure she is preparing for a publishing firm. This has for its subject "The Creation of the World According to Hawaiian Traditions." Its sources are manuscripts that have been handed down in her family for several generations. Some of her immediate ancestors were also interested in literature, and especially in the preservation of national traditions, folk lore, history of the islands, and the songs of the people. The work will be published for private distribution, although a number of copies will be presented to libraries and public institutions.

Besides this book she is engaged upon the history of her own life. To this end she devotes some of her leisure almost daily to sketching incidents of her experience, which she will gradually harmonize into a complete autobiography.

The former Queen is also musical and poetical. She composed the words and music of the Hawaiian national anthem and was the first, it is said, to reduce the native music to writing. She has composed the words and music of a number of songs that are said to be popular in her native land.

Her method in composing is very complex. She writes prose in English, which she speaks and writes with ease and correctness. But her muse confines itself to Hawaiian. She translates these into English. Secretary Palmer afterward copies them, first in the original and then in English, and makes a music score for the former Queen to write in the melody.

The secretary does not understand Hawaiian, but he manages to do this triple task on an American typewriter. The poetry of Hawaii, Mr. Palmer says, is like Walt Whitman's composition. It is without rhyme and consists of cadences rather than rhythm, and depends further for poetical effect upon the melody of words and the beauty of ideas.

Liliuokalani keeps all her movements as secret as possible. But she will probably remain here this week.

"All that I do know," said her secretary, "is that she has no intention of going back to Honolulu at this time."

## FOR CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN.

**A New College to be Established in Washington by the Sisters of Notre Dame.**

"Trinity College for Catholic Women" is the name of a new college about to be established in Washington, D. C., for the higher education of young women, under the direction and control of the Sisters of Notre Dame, whose mother house is in Namur, Belgium. The proposed college is to be of the same grade as Vassar, and candidates for admission must have certificates of graduation from high schools and academies, or pass an examination before entering.

The Sisters of Notre Dame, who form a congregation of religious women devoted exclusively to teaching, have purchased twenty acres near the gateway of the Catholic University, at the junction of Michigan and Lincoln Avenues, and plans will be at once prepared for the building. The college will offer three courses of study, each extending through four years: the classical course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the scientific course, to Bachelor of Science, and the course of letters, to Bachelor of Letters. All the courses will ultimately lead to the degree of Ph. D. The age required for admission is seventeen years.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore has given the project his approval in a letter to Sister Julia, the Provincial Superior of the Convent of Notre Dame, at Washington. He says that it will relieve the university authorities from the embarrassment of refusing women admission.

Dr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, has also expressed himself as delighted with the prospect of a first-class college for Catholic women, and said that he welcomed it as a great step in the higher collegiate instruction of women.

He said while the university, as such, was not prepared to pledge itself for anything, yet he was satisfied that everything that could be done consistent with the interests of the university would be freely rendered for the encouragement of those who have undertaken this great enterprise.

## TO PROTECT THE HARBOR.

**Decayed Fruit to be Cremated Instead of Being Dumped Into the Waves—Federal Officials' Action.**

The Board of Health decided yesterday afternoon that decayed vegetable matter should be disposed of hereafter through the Sanitary Utilization Association's works, on Barren Island, in the same manner as domestic garbage is now treated.

Decayed fruit and produce spoiling on the premises of down-town commission merchants have been dumped hitherto in the harbor, or just outside, but yesterday Lieut. John F. Parker, Supervisor of the Harbor for the United States Government, appeared before the Board of Health and said the dumping of such matter in the harbor or in the sea near by must be stopped.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said that he had no other way of getting rid of it unless the Sanitary Utilization Association could help him out. Manager White of the association finally agreed to receive the fruit at the dumps on Canal Street and Rutgers Street and convey it to the crematory on Barren Island.

Col. Waring told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the refuse in question came almost entirely from commission houses. He said one of his inspectors had estimated the amount of it at 150 loads a day, but he thought this rather a wild guess.

## STRUGGLED FOR THE CHILD.

**Ida Was with Her Aunt and the Father Wanted Her.**

Frank Whittaker, saloonkeeper, at 74 Stanton Street, and a man known as "Yaller," but whose name is Philip Schmidt, forced their way yesterday into a flat at 183 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, occupied by Mrs. Minnie Huber, and, seizing hold of Whittaker's eleven-year-old daughter, Ida, attempted to drag her from the house to a carriage that was in waiting. Mrs. Huber and her husband and Ida jointly fought the invaders. Mrs. Huber and Ida screaming lustily the meanwhile. The noise was heard by Policeman Eberle, who arrested Schmidt. Whittaker escaped.

Ida's father and mother are separated, and the latter is now Mrs. Herman Krueger of 110 Chrystie Street. When she married Krueger she moved with him to Chicago, and took her child Ida along. Whittaker claimed that it was a case of kidnapping, and offered a reward for the girl. He made so much trouble that the child was returned to him. Ida, who was not satisfied, ran away on Saturday night to the residence of Mrs. Huber, her aunt, and asked to be protected from her father, who, she claimed, was unkind to her, and who, she said, wanted to take her to New Haven, Conn.

**Farrington Breaking Down.**

James W. McLaughlin, attorney for Claude S. Farrington, the defaulting official of the National Academy of Design, who was indicted a month ago on two charges of embezzlement, applied to Judge Newburger, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday afternoon for a commission to inquire into the client's sanity. He said that Farrington's confinement in the Tombs had broken him down physically and mentally.

The Judge took the motion under advisement.

**St. Patrick's Cathedral Chimes.**

Within the next two days the magnificent set of chimes, numbering nineteen silver-tongued bells, imported from Europe, and which are to be placed in the north tower of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will be removed from the public stores to the cathedral. Before being placed in position the chimes will be publicly blessed by Archbishop Corrigan, but the date of the ceremony has not yet been fixed. The duty on the bells, amounting to $3,150, was paid yesterday.

A life often hangs in the balance, because "a slight cold" has been suffered to turn chronic, when a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT would have turned the scale.—Adv.

## MERCHANTS WILL BE BUSY

### Out-of-Town Buyers Coming to New York in Large Numbers This Fall.

### THE EXCURSION IDEA POPULAR

**Hundreds of Merchants Who Never Before Visited This City Say that They Will Take Advantage of the Reduced Railroad Fares.**

Interest in the work of the Merchants' Association is increasing at home as well as in remote parts of the country. John C. Juhring of the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co., and a Director of the new association, has been instrumental in adding a large number of names to the resident membership list. He said yesterday:

"When this organization was first talked of, I called on a great many jobbers here in town and asked them to join. Most of them said that they did not care to come in just yet. Since then, however, more than twenty-five of these same men have sent in their checks and requested to be enrolled as resident members. I recently sent out two or three dozen letters to prominent firms in New York, and already fifteen favorable replies have reached me. Some very influential firms replied promptly and said that they were only too glad to join and they hoped the merchants of New York would show sufficient civic pride to make this thing a success.

"Some of our salesmen throughout the country write us that they have interested a great many buyers in the project for Fall excursions to New York. Our Mr. Harkins of Tennessee writes as follows: 'Inclosed find nine applications for membership in the Merchants' Association. Please send me at once twenty-five application blanks. I am getting the thing red hot down here. I intend going to New York on the first day, and will stay in the store while the excursion lasts. I believe there will be from fifty to seventy-five of my customers who will visit New York during that time.' And here is a note from S. B. Story of St. Albans: 'My customers approve of the Merchants' Association of New York, and say that is business. It will induce many merchants to go to New York who have never visited New York before.' One good thing about this promised visitation of out-of-town merchants is that many of them are not in the habit of coming to New York.

**Hopeful Talk from All Quarters.**

"The hopeful talk that we get from our salesmen is not confined to any one section of country. Our representatives in all of the States speak in a similar strain. The important work now is to get our own people, the merchants of New York, to take hold of this matter. We want them all to come in, big and little. Some men have told me that they did not see how this movement was going to benefit them. My answer has always been: 'Whatever helps trade in any way helps you.' One branch of business may not feel directly the effects of a boom in another branch of business, but sooner or later all branches will be benefited. Whatever helps business helps each individual business man. I believe in being broad gauge in this matter. We want to take in the entire country. I am glad to say that we have made a beginning in interesting the steamship companies. The Quebec Steamship Company has already made a reduced rate to excursionists who may wish to come to New York from points on its line.

"One thing I would like to impress upon our resident members, and that is that each one should make it a point to increase the number of sustaining members. I also hope that each New York merchant now in the association will send to the Secretary and ask him for 100 application blanks to send to out-of-town buyers asking them to join the association. For non-resident membership there is no charge whatever. I believe that all merchants in this city six months hence will thank our President, William F. King, for his great work and energy in making this enterprise to a successful issue. But for Mr. King's efforts we would not have had this association, and a large measure of credit is due him."

**Comments of Merchants.**

About 250 additional letters from out-of-town merchants were received at the office of the Merchants' Association, Broadway and Leonard Street, yesterday. Following are a few extracts from these letters:

Durell & Wentworth of Saco, Me., write: "When your association sent out invitations for merchants to visit New York during the Grant Memorial services, we went to the railroad station to see what we could get round trip tickets for. The station agent knew nothing about any reduced rates. On Monday, July 5, 1897, a large crowd of people from this section went to the railroad station (Boston and Maine) to get excursion tickets for Portland, reduced rates having been extensively advertised by the Boston and Maine, but most of the people were obliged to pay full fare or stay at home, the railroad people claiming that the excursion tickets were all sold. We only mention this to show how difficult it is to get any honest excursion rates on our line." The officers of the Merchants' Association are assured by the Joint Traffic Association people that the excursion rates announced by them can be depended upon.

F. Loewenherz writes from Columbus, Ga.: "We congratulate you upon your success in establishing the Merchants' Association of New York, and think it a very wise move in the right direction. It will bring far-off merchants to your market."

Lewis & Conway of Paris, Texas, say: "Accept our thanks for your communication. Our going to New York depends entirely on the result of the cotton crop, and to date the prospects are very good."

**More Resident Members.**

The roll of resident members is becoming more extended each succeeding day. The additions to it yesterday were numerous and important. Stern Brothers, Lord & Taylor, James Pyle & Sons, and Charles F. Imbrie not only joined the association, but sent letters warmly approving its purpose.

Other resident members whose names have not been previously given are: Wholesale Liquors—Cook & Bingham. Importing Grocers—Walter Lea and Schrader Brothers. Laces—G. Sidenburg & Co., Emil Rinke. Paper Patterns—The New Idea Pattern Company. Corsets—R. & G. Corset Company, Langdon, Batcheller & Co., and Warner Brothers. Typewriters—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. Underwear—Nazareth Manufacturing Company. Lead—Tatham & Brothers. Gelatine—Peter Cooper's Glue Factory. Condensed Milk—New York Condensed Milk Company. Bluing—George A. Moss. Linen and Jute—Lamb, Finley & Wright. Braid—The Castle Braid Company. Brass Works, Lamps, Fixtures, &c.—The Flume and Atwood Company. Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishings—Weil, Haskell & Co. Suits—Mark Aaronson. Millinery—Hill Brothers. Laces and Veilings—Burr & Hardwick; R. C. Rathbone. Hotels—The Holland House. Mercantile Agency—R. G. Dun. Clothing—C. H. Hackett. Cigar Manufacturers—Heyman Brothers & Lowenstein. Wholesale Grocers—Stout, Spencer & Co., Lewis De Groff & Son. Manufacturing Confectioner—Henry Helde. Boys and Children's Clothing—Starn, Falk & Co.

President King said yesterday: "It is desired to impress upon the merchants of this city the desirability of becoming members of the Merchants' Association without any delay. The time within which the work must be done to bring out the non-resident merchants for the purpose of buying Fall goods is limited. The association is doing magnificent work. Its officers are all working without pay, and are inspired by the love of New York in that they believe that should their efforts be crowned with success and new buyers be attracted to this centre it will redound very greatly not only as an addition to the commercial supremacy of the city, but would be of direct benefit to every person who has anything at stake. The association must be supported by the people of New York and Brooklyn."

**New Bicycle Policemen.**

Five additions were made to the bicycle squad in the Police Department yesterday. Several hundred men in the department have been competing for the positions during the past few weeks at Olympic Park under direction of Acting Captain Kemp and Acting Sergeant Brown. The successful competitors were George S. Schoeneick of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, Henry Brace of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and M. Collins, John Sackett, and James Boeckler of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. There are eleven vacancies in the squad yet to be filled.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

## COSTA RICAN MONEY PLOT

### Mrs. Eugenia Reineman Tells How Revolutionist Counterfeiters Failed in Their Scheme.

### SATCHEL STUFFED WITH NOTES

**Mora Was to be Made President, She Said, and Would Then Redeem the Paper—Quarrel of the Plotters When the Sofa Was Captured.**

Mrs. Eugenia Reineman was the star witness for the prosecution when the examination of the four alleged Costa Rican counterfeiters, Louis Hanoman, Mrs. Betsy Chevin, Frederica Mora, and Herman Dohn, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. She was arrested and indicted several weeks ago, with Ricardo de Requesens, who owns the Spanish-American printing establishment at 126 Maiden Lane.

After her arrest she agreed to turn State's evidence, and on the stand yesterday she told about the counterfeiting of $1,000,000 worth of notes of the Bank of Costa Rica at San José to aid a revolution to overthrow President Iglesias and the Government of Costa Rica. Mora was to be the new President of Costa Rica, she said, in the event of the revolution being successful.

Mrs. Reineman said that on March 2 last de Requesens went to her room, 342 West Twenty-third Street, prior to his departure for New Orleans, on his way to Costa Rica. He had a satchel which she opened and which she found packed with one hundred-pesos notes of the Bank of Costa Rica. She said that he told her the notes were counterfeits, and that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Betsy Chevin, had packed the satchel at her home, 66 Fourth Street, Long Island City.

Afterward, the witness said, she went with de Requesens to his printing place, in Maiden Lane, and they met Mora, Hausman, and several other men there.

"I felt very bad about de Requesens going away," said the witness, "and I told Mora that he was sending de Requesens to his death. Mora told me if I thought that way I ought to go with him to Costa Rica. Mora accompanied de Requesens and myself to the Pennsylvania Station, where de Requesens took the train for New Orleans. Mora carried the satchel.

"The next day Mora insisted that I should follow de Requesens to New Orleans, and I did so."

Mrs. Reineman then told of the trip to San José, Costa Rica, where they remained two weeks. She and de Requesens then returned to this city.

"Did you meet Mora after your return?"

"He called on de Requesens and myself the same evening. I told him about the arrest of José O'Campo at Port Limon, and he exclaimed 'My God! the Government must have got the bill of lading for the sofa!' He referred to the sofa which contained $500,000 worth of counterfeit Costa Rican banknotes.

"De Requesens and Mora had a quarrel," continued the witness, "and the latter said that de Requesens had spoiled the game. He said that everything would have been all right if he had sent the money in a piano. Mora was much put out, and said that the revolution was a failure. On May 10 he advised de Requesens and his foreman, Hausman, to leave the city, as he feared they would be arrested."

Lawyer R. M. Hall, who appeared for Mora, subjected Mrs. Reineman to a long cross-examination. He tried to introduce Costa Rican politics, but Commissioner Shields shut him off and said that politics had nothing to do with the case.

"How did you know the notes in the sofa and valise were counterfeits?" asked Lawyer Hall.

"Mr. de Requesens told me. He said that he had made them for Mora's political business and that Mora would redeem them when he became President of Costa Rica."

"What did you think when you saw the money in the satchel?"

"I was surprised that two men who owed a great deal of money should have so many bank notes. I had been supporting de Requesens and Mora for a long time."

William J. Burns, one of Chief Hazen's Secret Service agents, testified to the arrest of Herman Dohm, a lithographer of 61 Cortlandt Street, and said that Dohm's son William had confessed that he printed the notes, doing the work at night and on Sundays, and claiming that his father knew nothing about the matter. Young Dohm, he said, also told about seeing the notes packed in the sofa.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service said young Dohm had confessed to him that after the arrest of de Requesens and Mrs. Reineman he threw the lithograph stones from which the notes were printed into the North River near the Pennsylvania ferry slip. Chief Hazen said that he had two divers looking for the stones and that he expected to find them.

## NO FREE FERRY PRIVILEGE.

**Corporation Counsel's Office Will Oppose the Jersey Central's Plan.**

A. B. Boardman, representing the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, had a talk with Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner yesterday over the proposed ferry from the Jersey Central terminus to the Battery, which the railroad company proposes to establish without the consent of the city, and without paying anything for the privilege.

Mr. Turner said that nothing will be done unless the railroad company takes actual steps toward landing passengers at the Battery, in which case an injunction will be applied for by the city to restrain them.

In connection with this matter, Corporation Counsel Scott received a letter from Controller Fitch. The Controller declares that in his opinion the plan differs in no respect from the present boat service of the Jersey Central between Rector Street and Atlantic Highlands. That being the case, the company should pay for the new ferry just as all other railroads do.

**Testing the Sanity of Mrs. Lucas.**

The examination into the mental condition of Mrs. Mary A. Lucas, seventy years old, who was committed to the Long Island Home for the Insane on June 26, was resumed yesterday before Commissioners Donohue, McDonnell, and Barclay and a Sheriff's jury in the old Criminal Court Building. The testimony was principally that of expert alienists, all of whom said that in their opinion Mrs. Lucas is in her dotage. Dr. Orville J. Welsey, in charge of the home, told of some of Mrs. Lucas's eccentricities. Her sons Daniel and James Brady, at whose petition Justice Beekman committed her, were present.

**Brooklyn Trolley Speed Limited.**

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Judge Cullen rendered a decision in the matter of regulating the speed of trolley cars within certain limits of the city. An ordinance passed by the Common Council limits the speed to eight miles an hour. For a violation of this ordinance the Nassau Electric Company was fined $25. The case was appealed to the County Court and the judgment reversed. Judge Cullen yesterday upheld the Justice in making the fine. There are forty suits by the city against the Nassau for violating the law.

**Want Public Roof Gardens.**

Alderman Goodman, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to take steps toward securing a roof garden on the new Hall of Records and on all public buildings. These shall be free to the general public. It was passed.

One reason so many men wear long-trouser flannel suits this Summer, rather than knickerbockers, is that, last Summer, padding in golf stockings was found to be extremely heating.

White serge with blue, brown, or white stripes—flannel without flannel's shrink. Coat $7; trousers $5.

White Bedford cord; crash; brown linen; white duck, and all other hot weather needfuls—washable and unwashable.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTES.

A GIFT, NOT A LOAN.—Daisie Isabel Thompson was married to Millard F. Polhemus, a stock broker, in 1890, and they lived together until May, 1895, when they agreed to separate, she assuming the custody of their child. In November, 1896, the wife gave her husband $20,000 with which to purchase a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and in order to comply with the rules of the Exchange Mrs. Polhemus executed a release under seal to her husband, no member being allowed to buy a seat with borrowed money. At the time of the couple's separation, Mr. Polhemus executed an agreement to repay his wife the yearly installment of one half of any excess over $1,500 of his earnings. Soon afterward she brought suit against him to recover the $20,000 which she claimed was a loan, and to declare void and set aside the general release. The defense of Mr. Polhemus was that the money was not loaned, but was a gift, and he set up the release. Justice Smyth, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant, dismissing the complaint, which he holds is fatally defective in not alleging that the relief was obtained by fraud, or was the result of mutual mistake; but he decides also that on the evidence the money advanced was a valid gift from the wife to her husband, to enable him to become a member of the Exchange; and that there was neither fraud nor misrepresentation connected with the transaction. The plaintiff, in May, 1896, secured an absolute divorce from the defendant, and a month later was married to a Mr. Ross.

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NOT THE LANDLORD'S NEGLIGENCE.—Soon after Annie Steiker became tenant of the basement floor of premises owned by Ernest Plath, which she used for the manufacture of hats, a metal shutter on the rear of the building fell upon her and severely injured her. The Appellate Division has reversed a judgment for damages which she recovered against Plath. It appeared that this and other metal shutters were put on the windows a few months previously, in obedience to the requirement of the Building Department, which, after they had been placed, found them to be proper. There was a sharp conflict of evidence as to the condition of the shutter in question when it fell, and Justice Patterson, in giving the opinion of the appellate tribunal, says there must be on one side deliberate and willful perjury. The Court held that the testimony of the defendant's witnesses was sufficient to show conclusively that the shutter was interfered with by a girl, over whom the defendant had no control, in such a way as to cause it to fall, and that that was the proximate cause of the occurrence, and not the negligence of the defendant in maintaining or constructing it. The cause of the accident, having been thus proved beyond reasonable question, it is held that the court should have granted the motion made at the close of all the proof to dismiss the compaint.

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THE TESTATOR'S SIGNATURE WAS IDENTIFIED.—On appeal by Alice Preble Tucker De Haas, the Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed judgment admitting to probate the will of Mauritz F. H. De Haas. On a previous appeal from the decree of the Surrogate, it was held there was no sufficient evidence that the signature of the testator had been seen or identified by the witnesses to the will, so that it could be said that the will was properly executed. Then the case was sent to a jury. Of the three witnesses to the will, one died before the testator. The court holds that the testimony of the other two witnesses, on which the jury gave their verdict, fully establishes the facts required by the statute.

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LIEN OF ATTACHMENT CREDITOR.—A receiver of the Atlas Iron Construction Company, in proceedings for its voluntary dissolution, was appointed on Sept. 11, 1895. At that time the Sheriff had levied upon property of the company under warrants of attachment against it, and this property was subsequently turned over to the receiver, subject to the attachment. This property realized $1,170. The receiver has now in his hands, as proceeds of sales of property, $2,424.64. The court directed the receiver to retain $1,000 to pay necessary expenses. The Appellate Division, on appeal by creditors of the corporation, has affirmed the order, holding it to be clearly right, such disbursements being necessary before the property can be reduced to money, and the debts collected. The court holds that neither the State nor the city has a lien upon this special fund for taxes, as superior to the attaching creditors. This property, it was held, did not come into the hands of the receiver as property of the corporation. Neither the city nor the State would have been entitled to take it out of the hands of the Sheriff after he had levied upon it under attachment, to be applied to the payment of taxes. The fund of $1,070, less 5 per cent. fees of the receiver, should be paid to the attaching creditors. On the balance of $999.79, the State is entitled to a preference as against general creditors of the corporation, and this lien is held to be subject to the general expenses of the receivership, which should be reserved.

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THREATENED, AGAINST PROTEST OF THE PARTIES, TO SELL A JUDGMENT.—Ellis Goldberg, a judgment creditor of Louis Silberstein, brought an action to set aside certain transfers made by Silberstein to Jacocks & Co., and to apply the value of the assigned property to the payment of his judgment. The plaintiff secured an interlocutory judgment, and it was stipulated that the amount realized on the sale of the property was $8,456, for which sum Jacocks & Co. were adjudged to be liable. Thomas D. Rambaut, the receiver, who had been appointed in the proceedings, obtained leave from the Court, against the opposition of both plaintiff and defendant, to sell this judgment, on his statement that he had been offered a small sum for it. The Appellate Division, on appeal, has reversed the order. "We think this is not a judgment vesting in the receiver an interest which is subject to sale," Justice Ingraham says. "The action was brought to enforce the right of the plaintiff to have his debt paid out of defendant's property. It did not vest in the receiver a right to a judgment which he could hold or dispose of as against the plaintiff. What the receiver was bound to do was to collect this judgment, if possible, and apply the proceeds to the amount due plaintiff, and not to accept an offer for the judgment, especially against the protest of the plaintiff, for whose benefit the proceeding was instituted."

**Summer Work of Physicians.**

The fifty physicians of the Summer corps made their first weekly report to Sanitary Superintendent Roberts yesterday afternoon. The report sets forth that 3,049 tenement houses were visited, containing 26,251 families, and that 1,548 sick persons were prescribed for who were suffering from various diseases. The number of circulars distributed for "Care of Infants" was 10,138; tickets distributed for St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, 1,121; complaints of unsanitary conditions reported, 33.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-day

in their

Boys' Dep'ts

The remainder of fine

Washable Suits of English Galateas, Linens and White Duck, sizes 3 to 12 years at 95c and $1.48 and $1.95

Heretofore $1.95 to $5.50

Sailor Suits of Mixed Cheviots and English Serges, sizes 3 to 12 years, at $2.95

Heretofore $4.98 to $6.90

Boys' Trousers of All Wool Navy Blue and Mixed Cheviots, Sizes 3 to 16 yrs., at 59c

Regular value $1.00

Straw Hats, at 45c and 95c

Heretofore $1.23 to $2.75

West 23d St.

## TWO DEAD, SIX INJURED

### An Early Morning Fire in Jersey City That Resulted in a Loss of Life.

### FATHER LOST HIS REASON

**Not One of the Zeigler Family Escaped Uninjured—Policeman Bunnell Prostrated by Overexertion and Smoke—A Young Girl Jumped Thirty Feet.**

A fire that resulted in the death of two children and the injury of four adult persons and two young girls, occurred at 112 and 114 Coles Street, Jersey City, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The dead are:

ZEIGLER, BERTHA, three years old;

ZEIGLER, WILLIAM, six months old. Both were overcome by smoke. They were rescued alive. The infant died while on the way to St. Francis Hospital; the girl a few minutes after her admission to that institution.

The injured:

ZEIGLER, WILLIAM, thirty-five years old; he was found unconscious and was carried down stairs; will recover.

ZEIGLER, Mrs. ELIZABETH, jumped from a window. Slightly hurt.

ZEIGLER, THOMAS, ten years old, overcome by smoke and burned about the body; condition critical.

CAMPBELL, Sarah, thirteen years old; leaped from a third-story window; badly hurt internally and right arm lacerated by striking against the meat hook of a butcher's shop as she fell.

CAMPBELL, MARY, sixteen years old; also leaped from window; right leg broken.

BUNNELL, Charles C., policeman, prostrated by smoke and his exertions in saving the Zeiglers.

The fire originated in the bakery of Edward Meinzel, in the rear of 112 Coles Street. It was caused by a defective flue. Before Meinzel realized that there was any danger the flames communicated to several pans of fat and thence to the woodwork, spreading rapidly through the lower part of the two buildings 112 and 114, both of which were three-story frame structures. Before that, an alarm was turned in, and the tenants were aroused. There were four families in one house and three in the other. All escaped without difficulty except the Zeiglers, who occupied the top floor of 112, and the Campbell girls, who lived on the top floor of 114. They became panic stricken and jumped from a window. Sarah Campbell fell upon a meat hook projecting from a butcher's rack in front of Christian Gurtle's butcher's shop on the first floor.

The fire was confined to the lower part of both houses. After it had been extinguished Policemen Bunnell and Toppin went through both buildings. They found Zeigler's apartments on the top floor of 112 locked. They forced the door and found Zeigler, his wife, and the children on the floor. All were unconscious, having been overcome by smoke. Help was summoned, and Zeigler and the children were carried out. The baby and girl died soon afterward, as previously stated. Mrs. Zeigler recovered just as she was being lifted up. She ran down to the second floor, and, there, seeing an open window, jumped out. Her spine was injured and she was hurt internally.

When all had been carried out and sent to St. Francis's Hospital, Officer Bunnell fell unconscious from over-exertion and smoke inhalation, and was carried to his home, 214 Thirteenth Street. After being removed to the hospital, Zeigler revived, but was found to be temporarily insane. It took five men to hold him, and he finally had to be strapped to a cot. Later he recovered his senses, but was greatly shocked when told that two of his children were dead. Mrs. Zeigler told the sisters that she had left $147 in her rooms. The money was recovered by the police and restored to her.

Last night the physicians at the hospital said the patients were doing well, and would all recover.

The buildings in which the fire occurred are owned by Misses Margaret and Mary McKeon, sisters, who inherited the property from their uncle, John Murphy, who died about four years ago. Their loss will be about $2,000. Edward Meinzel, in whose bakery the fire started, loses about $1,500.

## ADDITIONAL MAIL CARRIERS.

**Postmaster Van Cott Not Yet Notified—More Men Badly Needed.**

The dispatch from Washington stating that Assistant Postmaster General Heath has authorized the appointment of thirty or forty additional temporary mail carriers in this city has not yet been confirmed by an official notice to Postmaster Van Cott.

"That number of new carriers will somewhat relieve the pressure in the service," said Assistant Postmaster Morgan yesterday, "but there is need of 100 men to make the service thoroughly efficient. The new men will be distributed among the offices in the extreme upper west side, where the steadily increasing population has imposed heavy burdens on the carriers. We need a great many additional carriers down town, too, on account of the many new office buildings.

"We asked for 140 additional carriers, but I suppose the appropriations will not admit of so great an increase in the force. We also recommended to Mr. Heath the establishment of a branch station in the vicinity of Broadway and Canal Street, in order to relieve the main office, which is overcrowded. The carriers here have not room now to sort the mail readily."

**Appointment of a Rabbi.**

Rabbi Emil Schoenbeun, who arrived in this country six weeks ago, has been accepted as rabbi of the Congregation Anshe Emes, at Scranton, and left for that city Monday night.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, Afternoon 4:00 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.
Last Two Weeks of
De Wolf Hopper, Evgs. 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
El Capitan.
MONDAY, JULY 19TH,
20th Anniversary of Manhattan Beach

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